密勒氏評論報

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

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HIGH FINANCE AND THE GOLD FRANC DISPUTE

IN the teahouses of Peking a most unsavory story is going the rounds. There may not be much truth in it, but where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. So many things of an irregular nature are going on in China these days that the mere mention of any financial operation always gives rise to the report that there is something crooked about it, and only too often this proves to be the case. China is at her wits' end for money. Desperate needs require desperate deeds. The latest story has to do with the gold franc dispute with France over the payment of the Boxer indemnity on the basis of the pre-war value of the franc. France is within her rights, for the other signatories of the Boxer Protocol and the additional protocol of 1905, including the United States, which did not sign the latter, have informed China to that effect. Still the case hangs fire. It may be settled in a few days; it may not. If the teahouse story is true China will be the loser in more ways than one and she would far better settle the indemnity dispute without any connection with further financial transactions. China is of course in dire need of money and will go to any extreme to get it. France has no money to loan; at least she is unable to pay her interest to Great Britain on the huge borrowings to finance her share in the war. But the story circulated in Peking concerns a proposed $20,000,000 loan to the Chinese government by the reorganized Banque Industrielle de Chine.

WANG KEH-MING, the present Minister of Finance, was at one time connected with the Banque Industrielle. Later he rose to be President of the Bank of China. When a few months ago he was chosen as Minister of Finance the stockholders of the Bank of China strenuously objected to his serving as such. They feared that in some way there might be an over-issue of the notes of the Bank of China to meet the requirements of the impoverished republic. The powers behind the government possibly had this in mind when they offered the post to Mr. Wang. After a respectable interval Mr. Wang resigned the Presidency of the Bank of China and at once was appointed Minister of Finance. No Premier having been approved by Parliament, as required by the Constitution, which Premier has the naming of his ministers, the right of Mr. Wang to serve in this capacity might be questioned by Parliament, which is strongly against the gold franc demand of France. The tea-house story is that Mr. Wang has arranged with the Banque Industrielle for a loan of $20,000,000 at 6 percent, interest. Now, being bankrupt and reorganized on a basis unfavorable to the Chinese holders of the

currency of the bank, the Banque Industrielle has no such sum as $20,000,000 to loan. But the story is to the effect that the bank will represent to China that as the republic does not require the money all at once the bank will advance it in instalments which will about cover the interest. And how will this loan be secured? According to the tea-house gossip the Banque Industrielle will accept the notes of the Bank of China. With these notes the Banque Industrielle could negotiate a loan through other banks to finance its various operations, since the payments to China of the amount of the loan would be only in small instalments. In the end China would owe the Banque Industrielle the sum of $20,000,000 plus any arrears of interest. In the meantime the Banque Industrielle would be able to do a nice general business and if all went well to release from time to time the notes of the Bank of China. Of course all the parties concerned deny such a preposterous story, dismissing it as tea-house gossip. Yet the fact remains that the circulation of the story does not make for the success of Wang Keh-Ming as Minister of Finance, since the opposition of Parliament to French financing naturally will react against the Minister of Finance.

THE KWEER KLAN KOMPLEX IN AMERICA

ALLURINGLY alliterative and absolutely asinine might well describe the arbitrary actions of a good many thousand Americans of the present time who are members of the Ku Klux Klan. If the activities of this organization were merely asinine, however, less attention would be paid by the Press not alone of America but of the World. But the matter passing far beyond the stage of absurdity and ridicule has become tragic and menacing in its import. The original Ku Klux Klan was an organization which first appeared in the state of Tennessee in 1865. This society and others of its type, e. g. the Knights of the White Camelia, the White Rose, the Pale Faces, the White Brotherhood, the '76 Association, the Black Cavalry, the Constitutional Union Guards, etc., etc, were formed during the Reconstruction Period following the Civil War for the purpose of protecting the persons and interests of the native-born white population in the Confederate states against the white scalawags of the south, the carpet-baggers of the north, and the newly emancipated and enfranchised blacks who threatened for a time the continued existence of the old white stock in the southern states. The old Ku Klux Klan, as well as its modern imitator, ruled an "Invisible Empire" which was the whole South; at its head was a Grand Wizard; each state constituted a Realm and each County a Province under the command of a Grand Dragon and a Grand Giant respectively. A group of Counties or "Provinces" made up a Dominion under a Grand Titan. The smallest unit was a Den with its Grand Cyclops. Other officers enjoyed such titles as Genii, Hydras, Furies, Goblins, Night Hawks, and other thrilling and blood-curdling designations of rank. The private members themselves were "Ghouls". The original Ku Klux Klan which appeared in a period and in a place of real and extraordinary danger undoubtedly accomplished much of value in protecting a section of the country and population of the United States then suffering from years of war. The southerners and their property were at the mercy largely of self-seeking politicians who had climbed to power after the death of Lincoln. On account, nevertheless, of the danger of long-continued invisible rule the central organization of the society was dissolved in 1869 and, the work for which the members united having been largely accomplished, the local units gradually weakened during the next few years and passed away.

A recrudescence of Klan organization and rule has occurred in the United States since the conclusion of the World War. Profitting apparently by the experience of the earlier organization chronicled in history, the twentieth century version of the Ku Klux has widened its scope of activity. It has fallen in with the spirit of the age, instead perhaps of the Spirit of '76, and in its zeal for "100% Americanism" it is carrying out ideas imported from Europe which are far older than are probably realized by most of the Klan members. As if the Negro Question under the best of conditions and handled in the most tactful and humanitarian manner were not difficult enough, or "lynch law" as applied by independent and hurriedly collected mobs were not efficacious in keeping large portions of the 12,000,000 black American citizens in abject fear and seething indignation, organized persecution by an "invisible government" is propagated. Fortunately, however, for the colored Americans the Klan now includes Jews and Roman Catholics in the field of its interests and operations. Race hatred in the form of anti-Semitism which has resulted in Jewbaiting and Pogroms in Russia and Rumania and which has played a prominent part in the politics of France, Germany, and Austria-Hungary during a good share of the past half-century now enters a new phase in American politics. Moreover the quarrels, criticisms, and mutual suspicions of "Catholics" and "Protestants" which go back to the age of Luther and far earlier are, by the agency of the Klan, being given a new lease on life in a new soil. And so "100% Americanism" is bringing into America and propagating the quarrels of "100% Europeans."

SINCE 1919 the Ku Klux Klan has been spreading like wildfire through many states in the American union. It would have spread into Canada had it not been invited by the authorities of that independent thinking land to stay out. Figures for the total membership of the Klan are not accessible, but in Indiana alone it is reported there are 425,000 members and 90,000 in Kamelia which is the "Ladies Aid" of the Klan. In Georgia, Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Oklahoma, and Ohio offenses against the law of the whipping and tar-and-feathering type have been charged to the Klan by the score. The Klan has even begun the attempt to extend its power from semi-invisible to semi-visible government; it is frankly entering the political game. The last state election in Indiana was dominated by the Ku Klux which also claims the credit of electing Senator Ralston. A similar claim was advanced in reference to the election of the Governor of Oregon in 1922, and likewise in reference to the election of Senator Mayfield in Texas. Of late all America has been ringing with, and the *North China Daily News*, our esteemed contemporary, even features the terrific row which has come to a climax in Oklahoma between Governor Walton and the Ku Klux Klan: "There exists in this State a self-styled 'invisible empire' which assumes the functions of a political government", says the Governor, "and whose ambition is to make the political power of this State subservient to its domination. Two governments cannot exist in this State at the same time. This so-called 'invisible empire' has gained control of prosecuting officers, sheriffs, the police power and jury commission in many counties. . . " For a time the Governor an-

nounced that because of Ku Klux activities and the membership in that organization of a large number of state legislators and other officers, the state of Oklahoma would be kept under martial law a year if necessary. On October 11, however, the state legislature was convened in extraordinary session by Governor Walton in order to enact laws for the control of the Ku Klux Klan. In his message to the legislature the Governor remarked: "Racial and religious bigotry and mob violence are unthinkable when preached and practiced in the open—they become traitorously and wickedly so, when hidden behind the un-American mask". Into the rather complex and sordid question of Oklahoma politics it is unnecessary to go further. Enough has been said to show clearly a few of the serious aspects of the matter of invisible government in any country but particularly its danger in a land which is ruled under popular institutions. Conditions may be bad in certain parts of a country; indeed there are rotten spots at some time in all countries and this is likely to be the case as long as human beings and not angels exist on earth, but freedom cannot be protected by the methods employed by the Ku Klux Klan members and their ilk.

IN conclusion, while admitting frankly the grave condition of affairs in various parts of the American union, it is encouraging to note that out of the welter of chaos and hatred, bred by unfortunate conditions and contributed to by illegal methods of attempted settlement, there have come certain entirely constructive ideas and organizations which bid fair in no long time to accomplish much in bettering conditions which once accomplished must result in turn in the decay and disappearance of such organizations as the Ku Klux Klan. Chief among constructive ideas advanced for the laying at rest of groundless beliefs and superstitions is that made by Lowell Mellett, sometime managing editor of *Collier's Weekly*, that a state-wide survey of the activities of the Roman Catholic Church in Indiana—in which state the Klan's activities have been more pronouncedly against the Church than against the Jews and Negroes be made. "Further," says Mr. Mellett in the current *Atlantic Monthly*, "a commission of inquiry might call publicly for the presentation of every charge against the Catholic Church that any responsible person or responsible group of persons might have to make, and then investigate the truth of these charges. They could bring the whole truth out of the darkness of rumor into the daylight of established fact." This idea applied by competent and responsible commissions in every state not only to the attacks on the Roman Church but to those on the Jews and Negroes as well would do a deal toward showing up the constructive work of these peoples and this institution, and toward removing baseless causes of suspicion. Out of the South which has given birth to the Klan idea has come also the Commission on Inter-racial Co-operation. This Commission composed of voluntary members who are leading citizens of the south in legal, educational, agricultural, industrial, civic, and church circles has surveyed the causes of friction between races and is attacking the problems in a broadly constructive manner from a humanitarian and Christian point of view. One of the main results of its work has been to bring into contact with each other the leaders of both races who, strange as it may seem, ordinarily have come into little touch. "Not satisfied with the purely negative task of preventing physical conflict between the races the commission and its committees have taken up the questions of health and sanitation, of housing, of park and playground facilities, policing, "loan sharks" rural marketing, and many others which affect the mental and physical well-being of the colored race."[1] And so—construction accompanies and follows destruction, from ignorance and suspicion knowledge and trust slowly develop; race hatred and rivalry must give way in America and gradually, are doing so; hesitatingly and with not a few blunders the Americans are settting these problems; the sore which the Klan betokens stands a fair chance of being healed by such agencies as honest publicity and co-operation on the part of the *real* leaders of the nation.

THE FUTILITY OF JAPANESE PROPAGANDA IN AMERICA

THE United States Supreme Court a few days ago handed down a decision sustaining the Alien Land Laws of the states of California and Washington. These laws prohibit the ownership of land in these two states by persons who are ineligible to American citizenship, and since the Supreme Court in 1922 ruled that the Japanese are not eligible for citizenship in the United States, this brings to an end the whole legal and diplomatic fight which has been waged by the Japanese since 1906 to establish themselves on the Pacific coast of the United States. It also marks the last chapter in the long fight on the part of the people of California to preserve their state from becoming a second Japan and from that standpoint constitutes a great victory for American institutions. According to the latest census figures there are at the present time about 100,000 Japanese in the state of California alone with 120,000 more in the Territory of Hawaii adjacent. The rapid increase in the Japanese population on the American mainland is shown in the census figures covering ten year periods since 1870 in which year there were only 55 Japanese recorded in the U. S. census figures. In 1880 the number had increased to 148 and in 1890 to 2,037. In 1900 the number was 24,326 and ten years later or in 1910 the number had jumped to 72,157 while in 1920 the number was estimated at 100,000. It was this rapid increase in the Japanese population with the consequent increase in land ownership on the part of the Japanese immigrants which forced the people of California to take action to protect their state from actual ownership and control by an alien population.

ALTHOUGH there was the inevitable racial element involved, the principal element in the agitation against Japanese immigration to the Pacific Coast was economic. The beginning of the agitation was in 1906 when the San Francisco school board upon the instigation of labor unions passed a resolution barring Japanese children from the public schools. The agitation begun by the labor unions of San Francisco soon spread to the entire state and the "Oriental Exclusion League" and later the "Japanese Exclusion League of California" were formed for the purpose of keeping the agitation alive. When Roosevelt was president the residents of the Pacific Coast brought sufficient influence to bear to force the U. S. government to conclude with Japan a "Gentleman's Agreement" whereby Japan agreed to voluntarily restrict the immigration of Japanese laborers to the shores of the United States. This agreement, however, had little effect in restricting the immigration and gradually the residents of the Pacific Coast states came to have the conviction that there

1. R. L. Duffus Counter-Mining the Ku Klux Klan, *World's Work*, July 1923, p. 283.

was a secret policy on the part of the Japanese government in the background which had as its chief idea the definite population of the western part of the United States by the Japanese. In many lines of work such as gardening and in certain lines of farming and the fishery industry and so on the control was gradually but surely passing to the Japanese population and the native American settlers were being crowded out. And in addition to this was the natural racial clannishness of the Japanese and the impossibility of their absorption into the American civilization. In 1913 the California legislature passed an alien land act which prevented ownership of land on the part of the Japanese or the leasing of the land for periods longer than three years. In 1920 the whole question of Japanese ownership or leasing of land was submitted to the people of California at the election and was passed by a large majority. The legality of the law was contested in the courts by the Japanese and it was the Supreme Court decision of last week which finally settled this matter definitely.

IT would be difficult to estimate the amount of money and effort in the form of propaganda which the Japanese have expended in the effort to defeat the wishes of the people of the U. S. Pacific Coast on this question. There apparently has been no end to the money available for this purpose and the propaganda extended everywhere even into the State Department and into Congress, but to the everlasting credit of the type of American manhood which settled the Pacific Coast and brought that important section of North America into the American Union, they realized the menace and acted according to American traditions. In spite of diplomacy and propaganda and everything else they have won out and settled the principle that the American people have the right of decision over their own land. It is one of the chief blessings which the American Constitution assures to posterity, that there is in the government of the United States no authority to contract away, in the interest of other nations, the lives and the property of American citizens in the attempt to settle their quarrels or to prevent them from fighting for what they consider their rights, if they choose to do so. And also it might well be pointed out here the question has been settled without a war. The Japanese in spite of the fight they have waged for the right of their people to emigrate to the United States, have never seen fit to open up their own country to the emigration of foreigners or to the ownership of land by foreigners. Chinese laborers have never been able to enter Japan except by devious ways and during the present year there have been wholesale deportation of Chinese laborers who have found their way into the country in one way or another. And from the standpoint of racial rivalries, the Japanese have been guilty of worse atrocities against both Chinese and Koreans than have ever taken place in America even during the hottest periods of anti-Oriental agitation. The recent killings of hundreds of Koreans and Chinese during the hysteria following the recent earthquake is a case in point still alive in the minds of all. From the standpoint of land ownership the Japanese have never permitted foreigners to acquire land in their country. A law was passed in 1910 permitting foreigners to own land under very severe restrictions, but this law was never put into effect and according to many observers was only passed for propaganda purposes. Japanese restrictions against naturalization are equally stringent as is shown in the last issue of the Japan Year Book, Page 49, which shows that in the last three years only 66 foreigners have been naturalized through the methods of marrying into Japanese families, adoption into Japanese families, naturalization or rehabilitation. The U. S. Supreme Court decision of last week will naturally cause some soreness in Japan owing to the fact that it constitutes the complete defeat of a policy which undoubtedly has had a certain measure of official sanction on the part of the governing powers of Japan. But in the long run it will tend to improve the relation of America and Japan through clarifying the atmosphere which has been beclouded by propaganda and diplomatic camouflage on both sides for nearly two decades.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE AND AMERICAN MERCHANTS

THREE or four years ago a tremendous interest developed on the part of American business men in Shanghai in the study of the Chinese language and a considerable number of young men from the various American firms in Shanghai enrolled in the Chinese courses offered in the British Chamber of Commerce Language School. One American firm, Andersen, Meyer and Company, for instance sent more than a dozen of its employes to the school and several of them made excellent progress. Now for some unknown reason the interest on the part of the American firms has died out and, according to report, there is only one American enrolled at the present time in the excellent school maintained by the British Chamber of Commerce while the number of young men of British nationality enrolled exceeds fifty. The British Chamber of Commerce Chinese Language School was established in 1916 and although we are not familiar with similar institutions in other parts of China, there can be little question but that this school is of the very best from the standpoint of methods used. Mr. J. B. Grant, principal of the school, has lived in China for a considerable number of years and in addition to a knowledge of Mandarin as well as many of the dialects, he also reads and writes the characters. Classes are arranged to suit the convenience of students who are employed in office work during the day and although progress in a knowledge of the language of China depends finally upon the abilities of the individual student, there is no question but that the methods used by the school facilitates the study over the old hit-and-miss methods of a private teacher. The school of course uses private Chinese teachers, but their work is coordinated with the instruction given in the class room and this enables the students to make genuine progress and keeps up the interest.

AS mentioned in the foregoing paragraph, it is unfortunate that the American firms in Shanghai apparently have lost interest in the study of the Chinese language which was manifest a few years ago. There are, of course a considerable number of American young men in Shanghai who are studying the Chinese language privately but it is unfortunate that more of them are not taking advantage of the facilities for better and more efficient study offered by the school maintained by the British Chamber of Commerce which was opened to American students in 1918. It is not necessary here to dwell upon the importance of a knowldge of the Chinese language on the part of those who expect to do business in China. The man who possesses a

knowledge of the language of China is so far ahead of the man who does not possess that knowledge that there is no comparison of their abilities to get along and make progress in business in China. The excellent progress which American business has made in China in recent years should cause Americans interested in business to take a deeper interest in the study of the language rather than a lessening of interest which apparently has been the case. The man who can meet the Chinese business men and discuss with them their problems in their own language has an untold advantage over the man who must depend upon interpreters. Interpreters have a well-known way of giving twists and turns to conversations that are calculated to give pleasure on both sides, but which often beclouds the subject under discussion and gives an entirely wrong impression from that intended. The fact that the missionaries and foreign governmental agencies in China have always insisted upon a knowledge of the language should be sufficient for the most doubting business man. And the best part of it is that under modern methods of instruction the Chinese language is no longer the impossible task it once was considered to be. It is now possible for the student who will devote a reasonable time to the matter to acquire a working knowledge of the spoken language in the space of a year or so and at the same time acquire a sufficient understanding of the Chinese characters to check up such matters as contracts, legal documents, and so on. It would seem that this matter of encouraging a study of the Chinese language on the part of young Americans coming out to China for business and professional careers might well be a matter of consideration on the part of the American Chambers of Commerce and similar organizations interested in the welfare of American business in the Chinese Republic.

Parker Pen Head Visiting China

G. S. Parker

G. S. Parker, president of the Parker Pen Company, Janesville, Wisconsin, with his wife and daughter, are touring the Orient. They left San Francisco on the *President Wilson* the first of November for Japan, whence their itinerary will take them to Korea, Mukden, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Manila, and Australia. They will return to America by way of Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Dehli, Agra, Bombay, Madras and Europe.

Mr. Parker was through the East about a year ago, visiting and extending the distributing agencies of the Parker pen. He is personally interested in developing the export of his pens, and his efforts have effected a rapid growth in this department of his business.

The Popular Education Movement in Nanking

BY CHEN TSUNG HSI

THAT China is skating on the edge of bankruptcy politically, socially and economically is denied by no one. But, that education—education alone—is booming is accepted by every one. Since the so called renaissance of Chinese thought in the past few years it has become more prominent. Indeed, education is the only ray of light along the horizon of darkness.

Nanking is quite distinct from Peking or Shanghai. Here the air is pure. Diverse enterprises, commercial or otherwise, are not very extensive. Above all, it is free from political turmoil. For one reason or another, Nanking is very well adapted to education and its expansion. Fortunately our educationalists realize this fact. Therefore, they purposely initiate the movement at Nanking. Below is a brief survey of the movement at present.

The movement was originated by Madam HsiungHsi-ling, wife of ex-premier HsiungHsi-ling, when she toured Nanking in the spring of this year. On seeing the attractive environment of the city, she determined to act vigorously. Thereupon an assembly of city educationalists for discussing the possibility and ways and means of popular educational propaganda was called together. In fine, her proposal was unanimously passed, and before long the popular education movement was under way.

The motive of the movement is simple and clear. That is this: to educate the illiterate by the most simple and economical process. (The National Association for the Promotion of Education), W. T. Tao, president claims that 700,000 are in schools as all kinds.

The organization comprises two bodies. One of them is called a Board of Trustees, which deals with general questions of administration. At present it consists of fifteen men. Tuchun Chi Shi-Yuan, Civil governor Han Kwo-Chiun and Foreign Commissioner Wen Pei-shan are trustees of high official standing. Mr. P. C. Wong, dean of Kiangsu Law College, acts as the head of the trustees. He has general charge of all matters relating to finance, organization and assignment of responsibilities. He receives no remuneration. The other body is the executive committee. It is organized by the Board of Trustees. It is further divided into six sub-committees. They are sub-committees of admissions, teachers, school buildings, finance, publication and curriculum. Each sub-committee has a president and a vice-president, who are assisted by a paid, permanent secretary. The central organ is located in the temple of Li Yuin-wei in Ta Hsing Kung.

For the sake of convenience and economy of the movement, the whole city is divided into six districts—east, south, west, north, central and Hsiakwan. Each district performs its own work under the auspices of a police station to which certain powers are given by the Board of Trustees.

The money comes from different sources. They are personal or special contributions and subsidy. It is authoritatively reported that Tuchun Chi has contributed $16,000; the Civil Governor, $3,000 and Madam Hsiung, $20,000.

Altogether, the methods are three-fold. In the first place books called "People's-Thousand-Word Book" (平民千字課) written by Professors. W. T. Tao and Chu Ching-lung, are sold to those able to pay for them and given free to the poor. If there is an educated member in a certain family or shop, all other members are to be taught by him. That is an involuntary phase of voluntary study. Again, when members of a family or a shop are all illiterate then one of them would be compulsorily sent to school. After he completes his schooling, he then goes out to teach other unlettered members of his family. In the second place, every institution—whether factory, jail, (where two classes have been opened of late), church or school—is requested to provide or maintain at least one school for popular education. It is scheduled that in each institution, six hours a day should be spent in teaching. Within a limit of ninety-six hours the four sections of the text book should be completely run through. In the third place, an examination is held every four months. Any one who passes the examination receives a diploma which certifies that he is no longer illiterate.

(*Continued next page*)

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The results are splendid. Within only two months—from August to September—sixty classes have been very satisfactorily and successfully conducted. More than 5,000 persons have thus been educated. They can now read and write rather easily. It is expected that 20,000 persons will have the same capacity to read and write at the end of the year. Besides, the writer has been informed by the authorities of the movement that the seed is now also cast abroad in countries and villages. To be sure, the harvest will be double. How lucky the ignorant masses of Nanking are!

By the fruit, we shall know that the masses are teachable. "When there is a will, there is a way." New Nanking has been the pioneer of such movements. So Nanking educationalists should deserve first credit.

"The loveliest and most fertile provinces of Asia have, on account of the ignorance of the people, sunk into poverty and political servitude," asserts Wen Tsung-yao in *La Jeunesse*, "while those countries in Europe, where compulsory education prevails, though once proverbial for sterility and barbarism, have been turned by skill and industry into gardens and can boast of a long list of heroes and statesmen, philosophers and poets." China's evil is so deeply ingrained that only immediate revolution can get results. Now a revolution is not necessarily an armed one. Ofttimes an unarmed revolution performs more and nobler work than an armed. Gautama and Christ caused a revolution in the hearts of men; Aristotle, in the world of thought and politics; Galileo, in the world of natural science; Karl Marx, in the world of economic thought. Now the movement of popular education can not only teach the illiterate to read and write but also make them conscious of their life in society. Indeed, it is a lofty and godly sort of revolution. It is the acid test of whether our educated few have the spirit of service or otherwise. It needs swift action. It is constantly calling for intelligent "soldiers" and "crusaders."

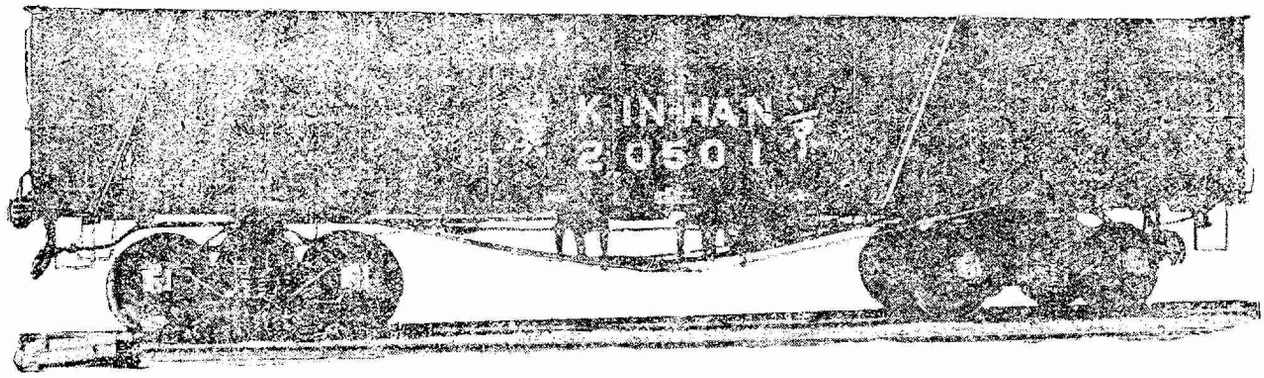
Why are other provinces still keeping silent? Pray that their educationalists will not adopt the *laissex faire* policy! Pray again that they will not hold the medieval conception of aristocracy and monopoly of education!

General Electric Company Aid in Reconstruction of Japan

J. R. Lovejoy

J. R. Lovejoy, vice-president and director of the General Electric Company, who sailed from Vancouver for Japan shortly following the earthquake to assist in relief and construction work, is expected to make a visit to China. Mr. Lovejoy has for many years been interested in foreign activities of the General Electric Company and immediately upon receipt of news of the earthquake disaster, in company with other members of the General and International General Electric Company made preparations to render relief and convey their sympathy to the stricken people of the devastated region. Mr. Lovejoy during his stay in Japan assisted in reconstruction work, particularly involving electrical projects.

All the world over



40-ton, All-Steel Gondola

The General American Car Company, numbering among its patrons concerns in every country, serves all nations, as it serves all industries. In applying the best principles of American car building practice to the varying needs of different peoples, General American engineers have naturally become unusually expert in adapting construction to suit foreign conditions.

Large repeat orders from Chinese Government Railways testify to the standing of General American cars in the Orient. The above is a 40-ton, all-steel Gondola, with 80,000 pounds capacity.

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The responsibility of the Company is well-known in all commercial and financial centers. Consultation with the Company's engineers entails no obligation. Write any of the addresses below.

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General Office: Harris Trust Building, Chicago, U. S. A.
SALES OFFICES:
17 Battery Place, New York; 24 California Street, San Francisco.
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References: Any International Banker.

Far Eastern Office:
Peking, 36 Ma Shih Ta Chieh
Cable Address: "FOWLERCO—PEKING"

GENERAL AMERICAN CARS

26-553

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REPRESENTATIVE WANTED

Manufacturer of well known line of *toilet articles*, and

Manufacturer of *antiseptic* and kindred *preparations*,

each desire representation in China by reliable American firm, not already overloaded with agencies, and ready and competent to push their business.

For further information, address

The China Weekly Review

4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai

New Chinese Trademark Law

Note:—The following translation of the new Trademark law enacted by the Chinese parliament and published in the Government Gazette on May 4, 1923 was supplied to the Review by Mr. R. T. Bryan of Bryan and Davies of Shanghai. The second installment of the law will appear in next week's issue of the Review.

TRADEMARK Law passed by Parliament and promulgated by the President, under Article 30 of the Constitution, on the 3rd day, 5th month, 12th year of the Chinese Republic.

Article 1. Since a trademark is intended to indicate or identify an article of commerce produced, manufactured, selected or handled by one's self as a wholesale dealer or agent, it must consist of distinctive characters, designs or symbols or a combination thereof. Persons desiring exclusive right of use in a trademark must apply for registration thereof under this law. The colors of a trademark must be specifically mentioned.

Article 2. None of the following may be filed for registration as a trademark:

(1) Anything identical with or similar to the national flag, ensign or seal of the Republic of China, the Military flag, or any official seal or insignia of honor.

(2) Anything identical with or similar to the Red Cross insignia or the national or military flag of any foreign state.

(3) Anything calculated to corrupt the morals, to disturb order or to deceive the public.

(4) Anything identical with or similar to a mark or emblem universally used on the same class of goods according to an established custom.

(5) Anything identical with or similar to a mark universally known as another person's mark or emblem, and need on the same kind of goods.

(6) Anything identical with or similar to any prize awarded by the government or any medal or certificate granted by the authorities of an exposition or industrial exhibition. This does not apply, however, in cases where the receiver of the prize or medal uses it as a part of his own trademark.

(7) Anything that contains the name and photograph of another person or the style (trade name) of another business house, corporate body or any other organization except when the owner's consent has been previously secured.

(8) Anything identical with or similar to another person's trademark the registration of which has become invalid except after the expiration of a full year. This does not apply, however, in a case where the registered trademark has not been used for a year before the registration loses its validity.

Article 3. When two persons apply for registration of an identical or similar trademark appropriated to the same class of goods, only the application of the first user can be granted. If neither has ever used the trademark or when there is no way of ascertaining who is the first user, the first applicant is entitled to registration. Should both apply on the same date, neither application will be granted registration unless the parties come to an understanding whereby one party agrees to let the other enjoy exclusive use of the trademark.

Article 4. When a trademark which has been continually used in good faith for five years, before the coming into effect of this law, is filed for registration, in accordance with this law, within six months from the date of the coming into force of this law, the application may be registered notwithstanding the provisions of Article 2 Clause 5 and Article 3. If necessary, however, the Trademark Bureau may order changes or impose restrictions in regard to the design and the manner in which the trademark is affixed.

Article 5. Similar trademarks used by the same person on the same class of goods may be filed for registration as "associated trademarks."

Article 6. Citizens or subjects of foreign countries desiring to enjoy exclusive trademark rights such as are provided for in the treaties for mutual protection of trademarks, should apply for registration under the present law.

Article 7. Rights growing out of an application for registration of trademark are assignable in connection with the business to which it belongs. But the assignee of such rights must report the assignment and substitute his name for that of the original applicant otherwise he has no *locus standi* in respect to third parties.

Article 8. A person having no place of residence or place of business within the territory of the Republic of China cannot apply for registration of trademark etc., and obtain exclusive right for the use thereto or other privileges connected with trademark, unless he appoints as his agent some one who has a place of residence or place of business within the territory of the Republic of China. Such an agent, in addition to the special authority with which he is vested, must also be authorized to represent his principal in litigation and all such matters relative to trademark as are provided for in this and other laws.

Article 9. The appointment and change of such agents or the modification or revocation for their powers must be reported to the trademark Bureau for approval and registration otherwise such change, modification, or revocation cannot be set up in respect to third parties.

Article 10. If any agent who is authorized to act in connection with trademarks is found to be incompetent to act, the Trademark Bureau may order a change and thereafter declare any action that he may have taken for his principal in regard to trademarks as having no effect.

Article 11. For persons living in Foreign Countries and at distant or inaccessible points, the Trademark Bureau may extend, on its own authority or upon request of the applicant, the period specified by law for doing the necessary acts prescribed by this Bureau.

Article 12. Applications made or other steps taken in connection with a trademark after expiration of the time fixed by law or otherwise specified for such purpose shall all be considered invalid except when it is shown that the delay was unavoidable or other good reasons (are shown for the delay).

Article 13. If accompanied by a statement of reasons therefor, no application to trace, copy, or examine a trademark or its accessories should be refused except when, in the opinion of the Trademark Bureau they should be kept confidential.

Article 14. The owner of a registered trademark acquires exclusive right from the date of registration. But the right is confined to the goods specified in the application for registration.

Article 15. One cannot acquire exclusive right of use to a trademark so as to prevent others from using ordinary methods to show their name or style of business or to aptly describe the name, origin, quality, shape and merits of their products. This does not apply, however, to causes where use is made of a similar name or style *mala fides* after the registration of the trademark.

Article 16. The term of exclusive use of a trademark is twenty years from the date of registration. Trademarks registered in a foreign country may be filed for registration according to Article 6 and the term of the exclusive use of same will be the same as the term of registration in the

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MANUFACTURED IN U.S.A. BY THE NESTLÉ & ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO.
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Keeps in any climate

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MILKMAID	sweetened condensed milk
MILKMAID	Unsweetened (Evaporated) milk
ST. CHARLES	Unsweetened (Evaporated) milk
MILKMAID	sterilized milk
NESTLÉ	pure rich thick Cream
NESTLÉ	Malted milk
NESTLÉ	Milk Food
NESTLÉ	Feeding Bottles

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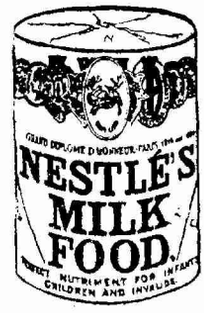
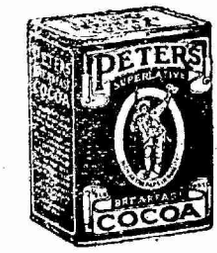


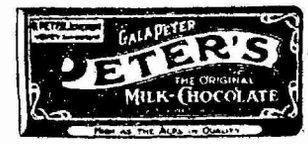
The food for baby after weaning

The safest drink

A cow in every home



The best and the cheapest



The original Milk chocolate

The largest world sale

The natural Milk Food (The best substitute for Mother's Milk

26-555

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

The Bank of Personal Services

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

foreign country provided, however, that in no case shall this period exceed twenty years. In accordance with this law the foregoing term may by application be extended for a period of twenty years.

Article 17. The exclusive right of use in a trademark may be assigned together with the business to another person. Trademarks may be assigned separately but along with the goods to which appropriated. "Associated trademarks" cannot he assigned separately.

Article 18. The assignment of the exclusive right of use in any trademark must be registered with and approved by the Trademark Bureau otherwise the assignment has no *locus standi* in respect to third parties. The same procedure must be followed when the exclusive right of use in the trademark is mortgaged to another person.

Article 19. The exclusive right of use in a trademark may be cancelled at any time upon the request of the registered owner. On any of the following conditions, the Trademark Bureau should cancel the registration on its own authority or upon the request of a party concerned or who may be injured (by the registration).

(1) When the general appearance of the registered trademark is altered or signs or symbols are added for the purpose of fraud.

(2) When one year has elapsed since the registration but the owner has never begun to use the registered trademark or when two years have elapsed since he abandoned the use thereof after the registration. This clause shall not apply in case there are good reasons (for the non user).

(3) When no application for registration of an assignment has been made within one year of the date the trademark rights were assigned. But this does not apply to assignments by succession.

Clause 3 of this article does not apply to cases where one of the "associated trademarks" is still in use nor to cases where the trademarks registered in foreign countries are in use and the use thereof has not been abandoned in the countries where they are registered.

Before cancelling the exclusive right of use in any trademark according to clause (1) of this article, the Trademark Bureau must notify the owner thereof or his agent sixty days in advance. If the owner opposes this cancellation a suit may be brought within sixty days before the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

The Dairy Situation in China

From the Government Bureau of Economic Information

THE Chinese knew little of dairying until the foreigner came and taught those in the coast cities the value of cow's milk and butter and cheese as a food. Mare's milk was used, and today one may sometimes see in the native city of Shanghai a mare being led, a bell tied to her head, through the streets so that milk may be furnished fresh as desired, as is done in some countries of Europe from cows and goats.

Dairymen find an increasing demand in China for cow's milk, because both of the increasing number of foreigners here and the growing number of Chinese who understand the value of dairy products as a food. Some dairies have been serving customers for a number of years, and other dairy farms are being started. The following Shanghai dairies are listed in the *North China Daily News* Hong Book: Aikosha, American, Culty, Inshallah, Ivy, Kalgan, and Tung Woo. The Liberty and several others are not listed.

The Inshallah, one of the larger dairies of Shanghai, had 122 cows and calves at the first of April, 1923. The management of this farm has 20 acres two miles from the city where bulls, weaned calves and cows not producing milk are kept. When cows become fresh, they are brought into the city to quarters from which milk is distributed daily.

In Shanghai dairymen use bottles of various sizes. Some distribute milk in 22-ounce bottles, some in 19-ounce bottles and some in 20-ounce bottles, the last being the size more generally used. These sizes are referred to as large bottles. Half sizes are spoken of as small bottles. The Inshallah Dairy sells its large size for 25 cents, and its 11-ounce bottle for 13 cents. The same sizes of bottles have been used by this farm since its beginning, more than thirty years ago, and the prices have never been changed.

In Canton not longer than twenty-five years ago there were no cows used for dairy purposes. Now there are more than 600 animals of European breeds and about 100 buffaloes in that city kept only for milk. All dairies in Canton are

KWAN HSIEN BRIDGE, SZECHUAN, CHINA

The Friendly Hand of Steel

Throughout the world, from Iceland to India, the products of steel are liberating people from isolation and hardship.

Through the activities of the United States Steel Products Company, men who have been separated by impassable mountains, broad rivers, and trackless wastes have been able to get together—to know one another—to give and take in the broad channels of industry.

No longer does the blueclad coolie in China depend on swaying bridges of bamboo and hemp, stayed by the strength of two sturdy willows, to carry him over the river to the only outside world he knows. He uses a steel bridge—a link in the chain winding round the world, welded by the friendly hand of steel.

Lacelike steel bridges of monster strength span the rivers of the old Dragon Kingdom today and the swaying bridges of Cathay have vanished in the white breath of steel locomotives.

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SHANGHAI OFFICE: UNION BUILDING—1 CANTON ROAD

TOKYO OFFICE: NO. 19 NAKADORI, MARUNOUCHI

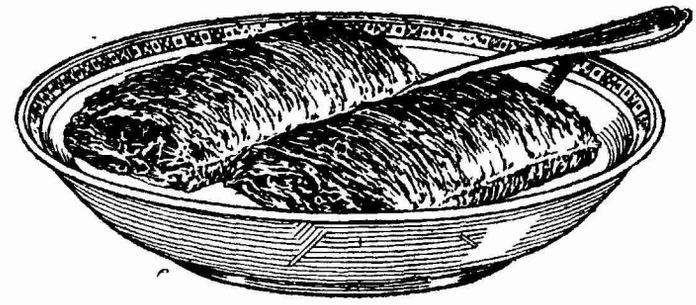
26-557

Get this health habit

It means stomach comfort, bodily vigor and mental buoyancy. Eat two Shredded Wheat Biscuits every morning with milk or cream and a little fruit. If you like a hot dish that is better than ordinary porridge, pour hot milk over the Biscuit, adding a little salt.

Shredded Wheat

Shredded Wheat requires no sugar—it has all the natural sweetness of the whole wheat berry. Contains all the nutritive elements the human body needs with just enough BRAN to stimulate bowel movement. Delicious with sliced bananas or other fruits.



The Shredded Wheat Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

managed by Chinese, and their customers are nearly all Chinese. In Hongkong there are several hundred cows kept for dairying.

Most of the European cows in the dairies of Canton and in the Chinese dairies of Hongkong are of mixed stock. All the well-known dairy breeds are represented, although, the Shorthorn, usually spoken of as a beef-and-dairy animal, predominates. Blood of the other breeds rank in something like the following order: Holstein, Guernsey, Ayrshire, and Jersey. The Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., owned and managed by British, has more Holstein cows than any other breed. This dairy has from 600 to 900 cows of dairy breeds, but no water buffaloes, which are now thought of as possible dairy animals.

Figures showing the number of imported pureblood cattle serving in dairies in China are not available. The Culty Dairy at Shanghai brought from Scotland about 40 Ayrshire animals in 1922, these to be used on their farm at Shanghai. Their experiment of bringing stock from Europe they considered successful, and a second order, not yet arrived, of seventy-odd animals was made a few months after arrival of the first consignment.

Foreign dairies in Shanghai find it best to import animals of foreign stock, since they give milk richer and in larger quantity than do cows which have not been subject to the many generations of selective breeding which the European lines have undergone. Some dairies in China have been stocked wholly or partly by animals brought here from Japan.

At various times dairy stock bulls have been imported into that country. These have been bred to native cows there, and animals of this mixture are to be found in dairies in Shanghai. In the north of Japan there are said to be some excellent herds of European cattle and a few of these find their way to China the presence of some of the animals in China of Japanese extraction is due to the fact that when a cow is found in Japan to be tubercular, it is ordered killed or disposed of outside the country.

The most common serious disease to which cattle in the Orient are subject is rinderpest, it attacking dairy animals as well as water buffaloes and other cattle. According to Professor C. O. Levine of Canton Christian College. "It is somewhat like the chronic form of hog cholera in that it is usually accompanied by fever and it causes lesions in the inner lining of the intestines, but it is not always so fatal as is cholera among hogs. A method of immunizing with anti-rinderpest vaccine has been developed by the veterinarians in the Bureau of Agriculture of the Philippine Islands which renders the animals immune for two years or longer." Animals imported here were given anti-rinderpest treatment.

Cattle plague was prevalent in the western district of Shanghai in January and September of 1922 in the northern district in November. In the outbreak in the northern district, when the disease first appeared, there were 17 non-immune cows in the dairy affected. Of this number, 12 contracted the disease, 9 died, 3 recovered and the remainder were apparently saved by timely inoculation.

A survey made near the end of 1922 by the health department of the Shanghai Municipal Council of licensed dairies in, or near, the foreign settlement gave the following information:

Location and Details	DISTRICT			
	Northern	*Eastern*	*Western*	*Total*
Licensed Dairies within Settlement limits-	1	12	10	22
Milk-producing animals therein	7	343	314	664
Licensed Dairies outside Limits but on Municipal Roads	8	——	8	16
Milk-producing animals therein	278	——	232	510
Licensed dairies in French Concession-	——	——	4	4
Milk-producing animals therein	——	——	220	220

Some of these are foreign-owned, but most are of Chinese capital and management. The public seems to feel that not all dairies supplying Shanghai take sufficient precautions to secure proper sanitation and health protection, and from time to time this feeling is indicated by agitation in the Shanghai press. A committee has recently been looking into the Shanghai dairy situation with a view to making recommendations as to what legislation might be desirable. Those invited recently by the Municipal Council to serve as an advisory committee to assist in assuring a pure milk supply for Shanghai were Sir Edward Pearce, Doctors Jackson and Marshal and O. M. Green, H. V. Hummel, P. Peebles, V. J. S. Rumble and J. H. Teesdale.

In Shanghai the health departments of the International and the French Concessions have dairy inspecting and licensing regulations. Once a dairy in the International

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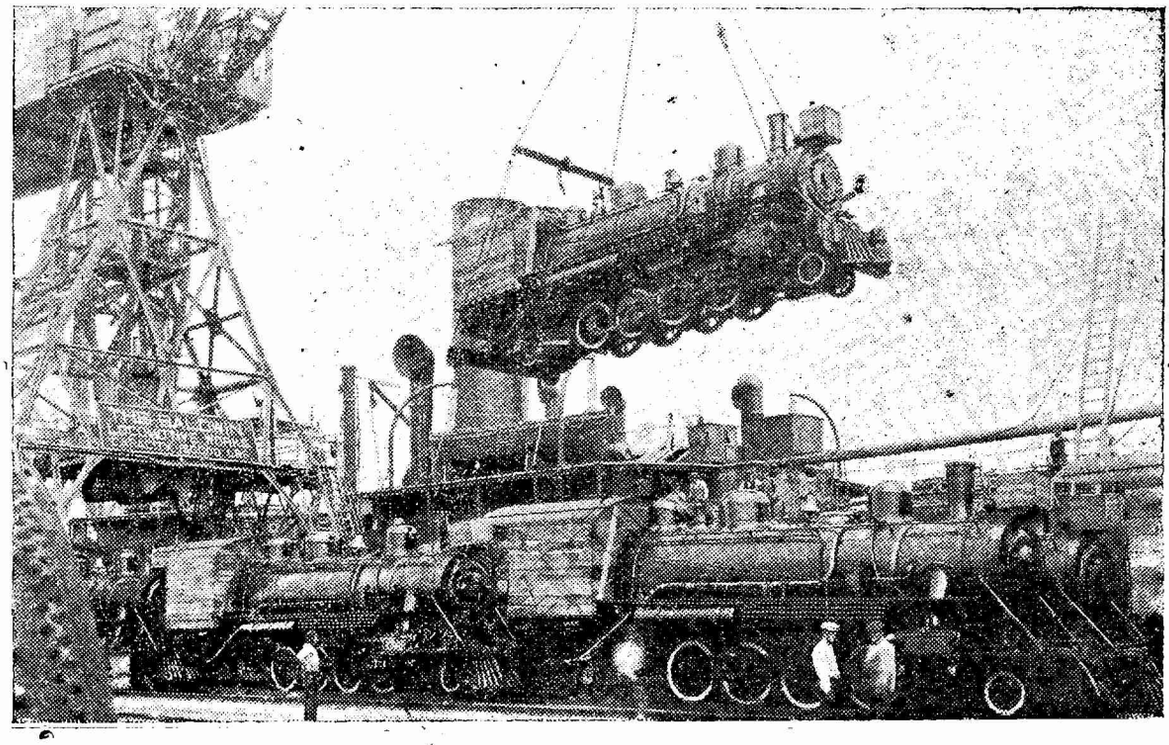

WITH our most complete facilities for purchasing raw material and the fabrication of all locomotive parts, and our unexcelled shipping facilities, we are well equipped to accept orders to any specifications from railroad companies in any part of the world.

The illustration shows the loading of six Mikado (2-8-2) Type locomotives built for the Chilean State Railways from our own docks at our Eddystone Plant. These locomotives were ordered March 1, 1923, and the first shipment was made June 9. The remaining nineteen locomotives each completely assembled for service, followed quickly.

Baldwin Locomotives are giving long years of constant service on many of the principal railways of the world.

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Are you a Gambler?

If you are a good sport you probably take a little gamble occasionally. And because you *are* a good sport there is one thing, certainly, on which you will not gamble—the future of your wife or children.

Adequate life insurance is the only sure means of providing for their welfare. Without it you are trusting to luck and making *them* carry the risk.

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Agencies in principal cities throughout China.

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Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908

(*Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association*)

Capital..... **$2,000,000.00**
Reserve Fund **$420,000.00**

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai

Branches: Hankow and Hangchow

Domestic Agencies:

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Cable Address: "CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

Settlement meets a number of rule conditions concerning care of milk, cleanliness of workers, etc., it is given a license permitting sale of milk.

Inspection averaging in frequency twice a week is made of dairies in the settlement. Samples, mostly taken from distributors during the early morning, are collected with a view to testing for water adulteration or for possible removal of fat. When milk indicating adulteration or fat removal of more than a certain percent, is found, a fine is imposed, and according to the regulations, the license may be withdrawn when the Council thinks it proper to do so.

Milk, to pass the Shanghai health department's test, must contain a minimum of 8.5 per cent of solids, not fat. The minimum of fat required is 3.25 per cent. Considerable buffalo milk is sold in the settlement, and this, being of a high fat and solid content, is often subject to water adulteration. For testing samples which give doubtful results from other examinations, the cryoscopic test, determining the freezing point, is used. Data is being kept with a view to making a change in the standards required by the bureau.

Under present rules the Shanghai health department finds it not possible to prevent agents of cow owners outside the settlement, sometimes producing milk under insanitary conditions, from entering the settlement and selling. It is felt that much more severe laws for dealing with persons bringing in milk from unlicensed daires should be placed on the books. Following are the licensing requirements in the International Concession:

1. That the license be not transferable.

2. That the General Municipal Rate payable in respect of the said premises be paid within fourteen days after the date on which it shall become due for payment.

3. That the neighbourhood and immediate surroundings of the dairy be healthy.

4. That the premises shall be constructed and maintained in accordance with the requirements of the Commissioner of Public Health.

5. That the walls and ceilings be whitewashed in January and July each year.

6. That no one shall eat, sleep or dwell in the dairy, nor shall it be in direct communication with a dwelling house.

7. That no person with any communicable disease shall be employed or remain on the premises.

8. That the workers and their clothing be clean and that they wash their hands before milking.

9. That the workers and their families be vaccinated and submit to any other prophylatic measure that may be advisable.

10. That pails, bottles, tins, strainers and other utensils be thoroughly scalded immediately after use and be kept in the milk house until again used.

11. That milk be removed from the cow-house without delay and kept in the milk house until delivery.

12. That all milk, cream or butter be stamped with the seal of the dairy and that the carts, baskets, etc., used in delivery bear the name of the dairy, and the licensee be responsible for all produce sold under that mark,

That the distributors shall carry a proper distributing ticket and dairy produce found being delivered without these tickets be liable to confiscation.

13. That the licensee keep a list of customers for inspection.

14. That no spitting be allowed within the dairy, that proper means be taken to prevent the access of flies and dust to the dairy produce, and that the business be conducted with due regard to the requirements of Public Heath and to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Public Health.

15. That free access be given to officers of the Council, charged with the duty of inspection of licensed premises.

16. That samples be furnished when required for examination or analysis by the Commissioner of Public Health, and that if any dairy produce be found to be of poor quality adulterated, or unfit for food it may be confiscated and the lincensee be liable to prosecution.

17. That no gratuities of any kind be paid any employee of the Council.

18. That immediate notice be given to the nearest Public Health Office of all deaths and cases of sickness occurring on the premises, and in the families of licensee and employees.

19. That on a breach of any of its conditions the licence be subject to withdrawal or suspension by the Council and the licensee be liable to prosecution.

Security. At the discretion of the Council. *Fee.* $2 per quarter.

$ 1,500.00

For a Practical Peace Plan for China

Through the cooperation of a number of prominent foreigners and Chinese, the China Weekly Review is enabled to announce herewith two prizes totalling $1,500 in Chinese currency for the most practical plan for solving China's internal political problem. The person presenting the best plan in the opinion of the judges will receive $1,000 and the person submitting the next best plan will be awarded the second prize of $500.

Competition Open to All

The competition is open to all Chinese and also to foreign residents of China, the only condition being that manuscripts containing the suggestions must be received in the office of the China Weekly Review before January 1, 1924, at which time they will be examined by the judges and the prizes awarded. The plans receiving prizes will be published in the Chinese and foreign press of China and also abroad.

Suggestions to Contestants

Persons desiring to submit plans for the solution of China's internal political problem should remember the important element of practicability; which means a consideration of the actual conditions which exist in China; the adoption of a workable constitution; control of communications; maintenance of internal order affecting the security of the lives and property of both Chinese and foreigners; reconstruction of China in accordance with the hopes and ideals of the statesmen of the leading nations of the world as expressed in the deliberations and results of the Washington Conference.

Manuscripts may be submitted in either the Chinese or English languages. Those submitted in English should be typewritten on one side of the paper only. The names and addresses of the writers of manuscripts should be placed in a sealed envelope accompanying the manuscript when sent to the office of the China Weekly Review. No limit is to be placed upon the length of manuscripts, but the plans most clearly and succinctly expressing the ideas of the writers will naturally receive most favorable attention.

The judges who will consider the various plans submitted will be of American, British and Chinese nationalities with no present political affiliations either in China or abroad.

The names of the foreigners and Chinese cooperating with the Review in the offer of the foregoing prizes will be announced at the conclusion of the competition. All manuscripts should be submitted as early as possible to the Editor of the

CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

4 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China.

◉懸獎徵文

◉文題「弭除中國內爭之實際辦法」

敝報得中外名碩數人之贊助特懸兩獎共計銀一千五百元徵求解決中國國內政治問題之切實可行計劃揭曉之前由評判員於應徵文稿中選定最優次優二篇前者得第一獎銀一千元後者得第二獎銀五百元惟文稿必須於民國十三年即一九二四年一月一日以前寄交敝報主筆彼時由評判員選定最優次優二名隨即給獎并披露其原文或譯稿印送國內中西報章及國外各報

應徵諸君於屬稿時須注重實際方面之諸要點例如(一)注意現在國內之實在情形(二)採取一種利於實行之憲法(三)管理交通事業(四)維持有關中外人生命財產之治安(五)依據各國政治家在華盛頓會議席上與夫決議案內所表示之希望與觀念而改造中國

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Experiments have been carried on in the south of China at the Canton Christian College, with the idea of discovering if it may not be feasable to use water buffaloes as milk-producing animals. C. O. Levine. professor of animal husbandry at the College, is the author of articles on "The Water Buffalo—A Tropical Source of Butter Fat" which appeared in the *American Journal of Heredity*, and "The Water Buffalo for Dairy Purposes" in the Lingnaam *Agricultural Review*, printed by the College.

The milk of the water buffalo is pure white, and butter made from the milk is the same color. It is wholesome and palatable when produced under sanitary conditions. Students and teachers, both European and Chinese, at the College prefer buffalo milk to European cow's milk, according to Professor Levine's articles. The objectionable flavor often associated with buffalo milk is usually due to the production of the milk under insanitary conditions which generally prevail in village dairies.

At Kowloon, across the bay from Hongkong, there is a herd of about 20 Indian buffalo cows managed by Indians. The buffaloes in this herd have been imported from the region of Delhi, in the northern part of India. These buffaloes are different from the Chinese buffaloes, being much larger, some of them five feet tall at the withers. They have large spiral horns, and for this reason they are known as the "ram's horn" buffalo in the Philippine Islands, where they are being imported for dairy purposes. The milk, according to Dr. Gibson, the colonial veterinarian of Hongkong, contains about the same percent of fat as that of the Chinese buffalo. The ram's horn animals are said to give as much as 60 pounds of milk a day in India when well fed.

One of the reasons perhaps why few buffalo cows are used for dairy purposes in China is that they give but little milk, and while the milk contains about three and one-half times as much fat and nearly twice as much total solids as does European cow's milk, it usually sells for the same price. Cows which have not been specially bred for milk production, animals which were selected from herds of ordinary buffalo cows, produce as much as 10 pounds of milk a day for several months.

China is becoming a consumer of condensed milk, although it is yet a luxury for most Chinese. At least one company which imports milk is attempting in Shanghai, through small board signs to advertise its product to the middle and lower classes. Importations of condensed milk in China in 1919 amounted to 402,326 dozen tins. In 1920 the importations dropped to 89,533 dozen and in 1921 to 38,397 dozen. Statistics showing the 1919 and 1921 imports in full, including the source or trans-shipping point of the order follow:

	1919		1221	
	Value		Value	
	Doz.	*Hk.*	*Doz.*	*Hk.*
Imported From	*Tins*	*Taels.*	*Tins*	*Taels.*
Hongkong	120,545	252,753	29,827	88,987
Macao	583	1.224	626	1,624
French Indo-China	2.399	5,630	3,678	9,972
Singapore, Straits, etc.	203	1,104	89	454
British India	1,900	5,380	280	1,088
Great Britain	7,653	11,844	533	4,373
France	3,992	6,041	.....	.....
Italy	.....	.....	1,520	5,955
Russia and Siberia by land frontier	4	8	.....	.....
Russia Pacific Ports	45	174	.....	.....
Korea	5,514	11,520	1,424	5,714
Japan (including Formosa)	53,423	104,739	4,888	14,980
Philippine Islands	1,464	4,972	.....	.....
Canada	31,614	64,367	.....	.....
U. S. of America (including Hawaii)	218,951	353,384	3,305	10,001
Australia, New Zealand, etc.	16,333	37,087	.....	.....
Direct Gross Import	464,623	858,227	46,170	143,148
Re-exported Abroad	62,297	113,666	7,773	38,915

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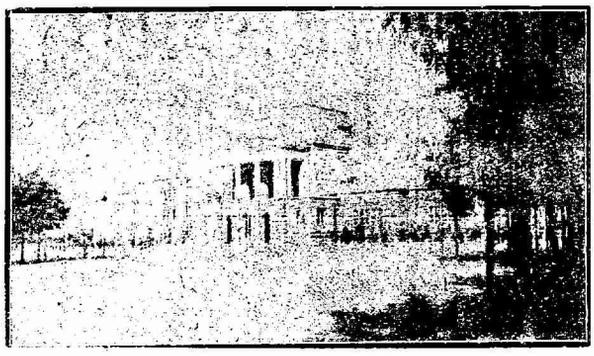

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Total Net Import	402,326	744,561	38,397	104,233

China imports some cheese, most of which comes from America. The Netherlands are second in cheese shipments here, and Great Britain third. Following is a detailed report of cheese importations into China in 1921:

Imported	*Piculs.*	*Val. Hk. Tls.*
Hongkong	51	2.577
French Indo-China	5	594
British India	18	1,067
Great Britain	133	11.476
Germany	23	1,807
Netherlands	291	20,850
Belgium	1	93
France	32	1,705
Switzerland	1	86
Italy	19	1,720
Russia Pacific Ports	33	1,750
Korea	8	466
Japan (including Formosa)	1	64
Canada	110	6,359
U. S. of America (including Hawaii)	1,360	80,872
Australia, New Zealand, etc.	18	888
Direct Gross Import	2,104	132,374
Re-exported Abroad	2	158
Total Net Import	2,102	132,216

Butter to the value of more than three-quarters of a million taels was brought into China in 1921. The total, estimated in piculs of 133 1/3 pounds, was 10,922, a large amount of which was from Australia, either directly or through Hongkong. Detailed statistics showing butter imports for 1921 follow:

Imported	*Piculs*	*Val. Hk. Tls*
Hongkong	3,729	282,866
French Indo-China	37	3,136
British India	1,070	54,877
Great Britain	223	14,542
Denmark	20	3,269
Netherlands	4	409
France	131	10,325
Austria and Hungary	88	7,725
Russia and Siberia by land frontier	525	31,170
Russia Amur Ports	2	175
Russia Pacific Ports	13	977
Korea	14	738
Japan (including Formosa)	239	15,135
Philippine Islands	1	52
Canada	112	8,175
U. S. of America (including Hawaii)	1,729	150,311
Australia, New Zealand, etc,	3,254	237,802
Direct Gross Import	11,191	820,684
Re-exported Abroad	269	21,095
Total Net Import	10,922	799,589

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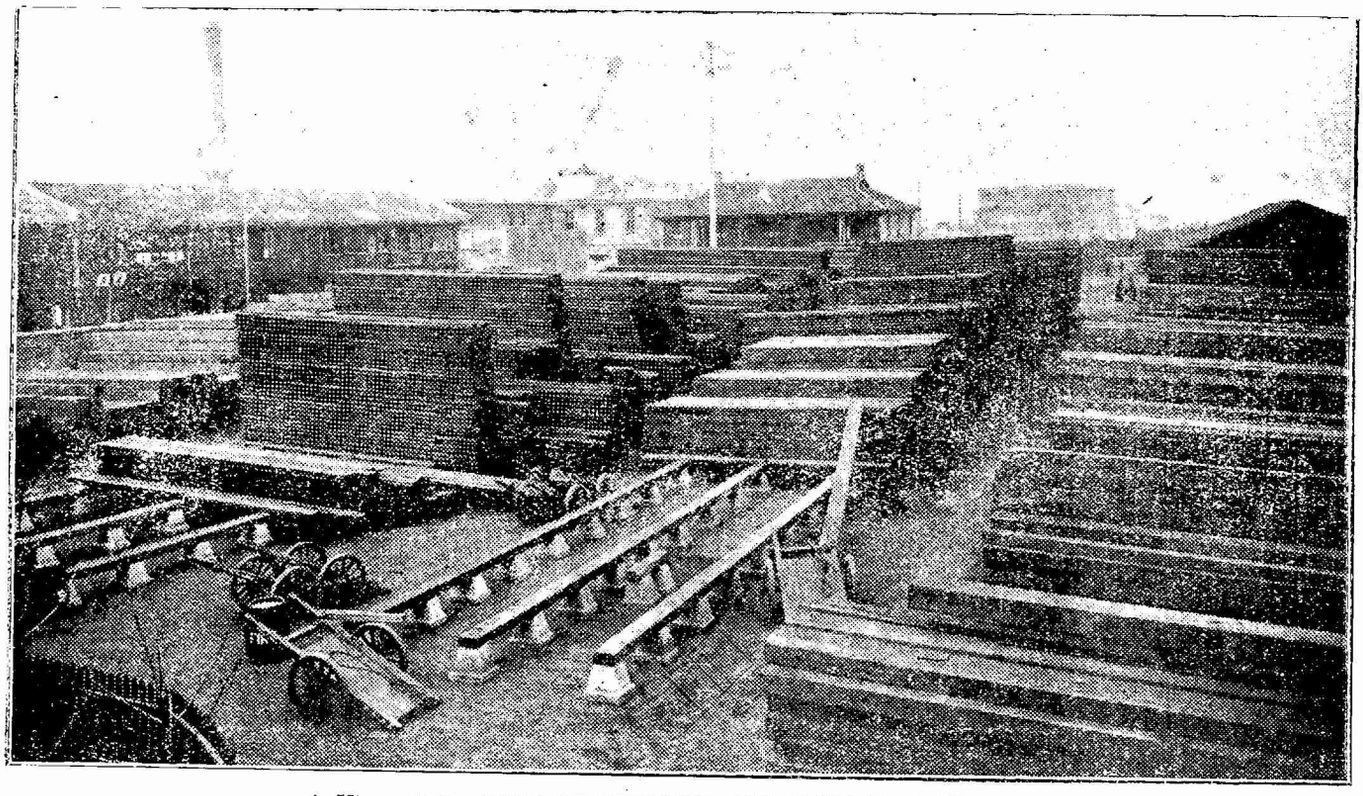

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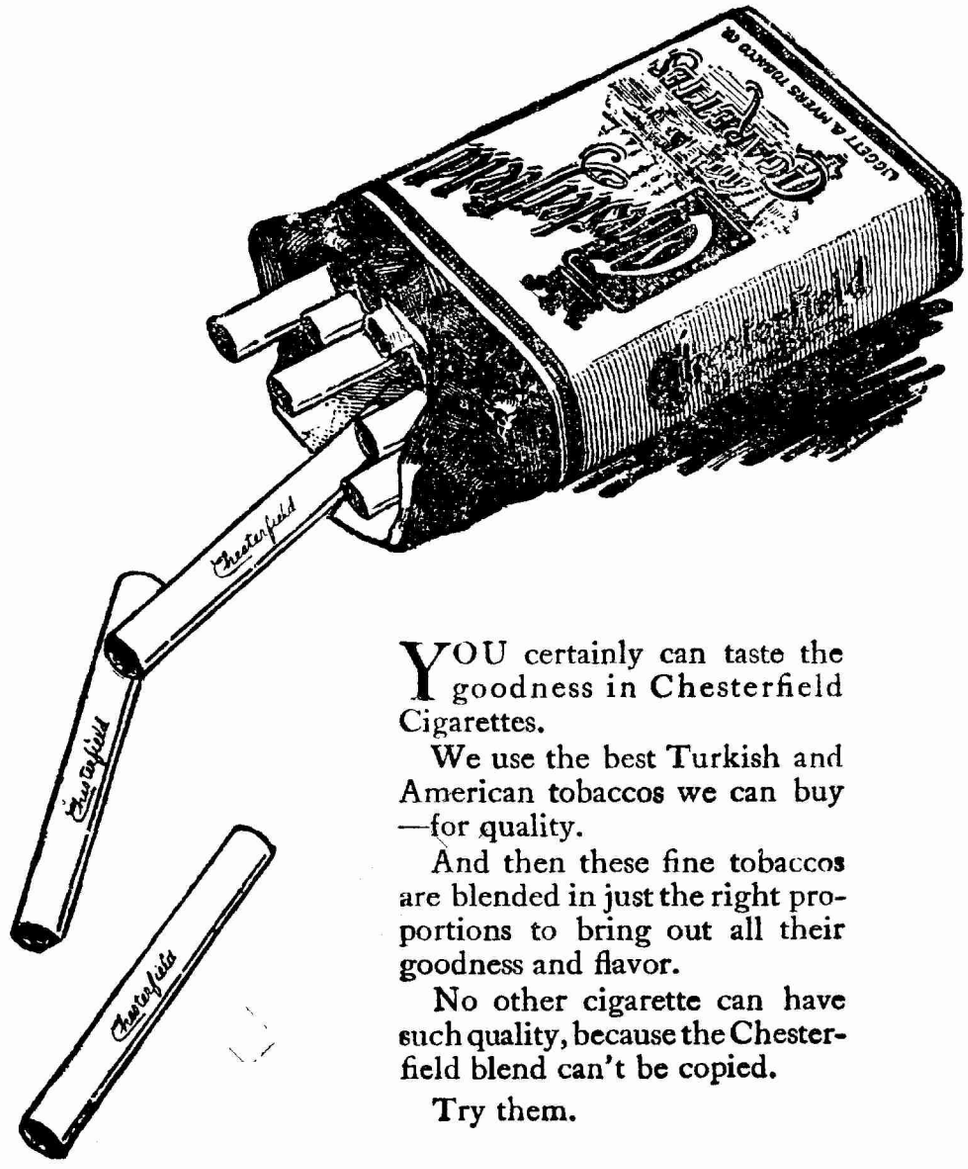
Who's Who in China

Magistrate Kuan Chun
關炯孚明之

Magistrate Kuan Chun who presides at the Mixed Court as Senior Magistrate, is a native of Hanyang Hsien, Hupeh. He was born in 1879. After successfully passing the second series of literary examinations in the Manchu dynasty when the title of Master of Arts was conferred on him at quite an early age, he was appointed an expectant magistrate in the Province of Kiangsu. In the 28th year of Kwang Hsu, Mr. Kuan attempted the third series of examinations but without success. In the following year, he became acting magistrate of the Mixed Court in the International Settlement, of Shanghai in which capacity, he has enjoyed the confidence of the community and has been given the prefectship while still retaining his post. When ex-President Hsu Shih-chang became Viceroy of Manchuria, he and the Kirin Governor memorialized the throne for the transfer of Magistrate Kuan to Manchuria. But on account of the appeal made on the latter's behalf by the Consular Body in Shanghai, he remained in Shanghai. The year 1907 saw Magistrate Kuan promoted to be magistrate of Nantungchow. In 1909, he was transferred to be magistrate of the Kiangyin district. While the revolution in 1911 was in full sway, Mr. Kuan was appointed by Liu Hsiang-sung, Taotai of Shanghai, to return to his former office in the Mixed Court in deference to the request of the Shanghai community. The appointment was officially gazetted upon the establishment of the Republic through General Tseng Teh-chuan, Tutuh of Kiangsu. At that time, ex-President Li Yuan-hung was serving as Tutuh of Hupeh and he urged Mr. Kuan to return to his home province for an important appointment, but the repeated requests of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Con-



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sular Body in Shanghai induced him to hold his present office. The reorganization of certain sections of the Mixed Court as well as the just decisions rendered in the difficult and complicated cases that come before Mr. Kuan's tribunal has drawn a great deal of favorable comment from all interests. Magistrate Kuan is an excellent English scholar, although he had very little schooling in this language, devoting much of his spare time to perfecting himself in this language, which is extremely valuable in his consultation with the foreign assessors of the court. For his distinguished services, he has been decorated by the Peking as well as other governments.

Dr. Way-Sung New
牛惠生

Dr. Way-Sung New was born in Shanghai on June 14 1892, being a son of the late Shang-Chow New, who one of the of early Chinese students sent to America and upon his return was the secretary of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works of Shanghai. Dr. New received his primary education under private auspices and attended the St. John's Middle School from 1902 to 1907. From 1907 to 1910, he studied at St. John's University, graduating in the latter year with the B. A. degree. In July of the same year, he went to the United States and entered Harvard, joining the Medical School where he graduated with the M. D. degree in 1914. During and after his college years, Dr. New had considerable practical experience, being house physician and surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital, New Bedford, in 1914-1915. Upon returning to China in August 1915, he took charge of the Department of Anatomy at the Harvard Medical School of China, Shanghai, from September 1915 to July 1916 when he once more sailed for the United States as a fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation. From September 1916 to April 1917, Dr. New served at the Out-Patient Department of the Carney Hospital, Boston, Children's Hospital and the Massachusetts General Hospital as orthopedic assistant. From September 1916 to February 1917, he was also instructor in bacteriology at the Harvard Medical School. From May 1917 to April 1918, he became orthopedic house surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital. From May to July 1918, he was orthopedic assistant of the Johns Hopkins Hospital. Then he returned to China to take charge of the department of orthopedic surgery, Peking Medical College, which offices he kept till June 1920. Dr. New was admitted to be a member of the Boylston Medical Society upon the presentation of a thesis entitled "Acute Anterior Poliomvelitis," in March 1913. He became a fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the Massachusetts Medical ociety in 1917 and was licensed to practice medicine by the Commonwealth of Massachussettes in 1917. He was a charter member of the National Medical Association of China when the organisation was inaugurated in 1915. In the same year he was elected a member of the China Medical Missionary Association. He served as the secretary of the Peking Medical Society in 1919-1920, secretary of St. John's Alumni Association of Peking, 1919-1920, secretary-treasurer of Harvard Club of North China, 1919-1920, secretary of American University Club of North China, 1919-1920, secretary of The National Medical Association of China, 1915-1916 and 1920-1922, treasurer of The National Medical Association of China, 1922, Councillor of the Shanghai Medical Society, 1921-1923, member of the executive committee of the China Medical Missionary Association, 1923, secretary of St. John's Alumni Association of Shanghai, 1921-1922, secretary-treasurer of St. John's University Alumni advisory Council, 1922, and national secretary of the Phi Tau Phi, 1922. At present, Dr. New is physician to the Shanghai College of Commerce as well as to the Chinese Institute for the Blind, orthopedic surgeon to the Red Cross General Hospital, to the Margaret Williamson Hospital and to the Soochow Hospital, Medical Officer to the Yangtze River Commission, director of the Rotary Club of Shanghai, medical advisor to the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway and medical examiner for the West Coast Life Insurance Co.

Chan Lim Pak, merchant and philanthropist, born in Namhoi, Kwangtung, 1884, is one of the best known active citizens in Canton. He was president of the General Chamber of Commerce in Canton 1920-1922 and is at present commander-in-chief of the Merchants Volunteers of the Province of Kwangtung and Colonel-in-Chief commanding the ten regiments in Canton City proper. The Canton Corps consists of 7,000 well-trained and equipped men in active service with 6,000 recruits awaiting assignments pending the completion of their six-months course of instruction in military science and tactics being given by regular army officers. Mr. Chan is a major-general (brevet) in the ranks of the Chinese Army, an honor accorded him by Peking several years ago in consideration of his service in the promotion and development of the best armed corps of civilians for local defense purposes without any financial support from the government local or central except good-will and recognition. Mr. Chan gives liberally toward all forms of useful charity and education, being a director in many schools and hospitals, besides financing a primary school in his home town. He was many years president of the Canton Chinese Silk Association and is the president of the Canton Mining and the Kwangtung Export

Chan Lim Pak

陳廉伯

Associations. In business Mr. Chan is Chinese agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation in Shameen, Canton, and general manager of Tee Lee Ming Company, chief director of Chung Kwock Po Lee S. S. Company and of Cheong Wah Insurance Company, president of Lepack Company, proprietor of Cheong Chen Silk Firm, and one of the diretors of the Nanyang Brothers Tobacco Company, Chen Kwong Company, Chu Kong Motor Boat Company, and other leading Chinese firms of Hongkong and Canton. Mr. Chan was one time special honorary trade commissioner of China to America. He owns the fastest motor-boats in Canton and his house in the western suburb of Canton is the finest in this city.

H. W.

Chinese Recorder for November

A significant feature for this month is news of the Buddhists first, as to the mission conducted for them by Prof. Karl Reichelt at Nanking as described by the late Paul Twinem and the conference of Buddhists at Kuling as seen and participated in by Prof. Reichelt himself. Both of these sympathetic articles tend to tear away the all too pervading conception of Buddhism as a farce played by dirty, mendicant priests without religious instincts. In Nanking because of a generous and tactful consideration of the Taoist and Buddhist "brothers" a unique hospitality is offered and accepted, where food for the body and most of all for the mind is given. At the conference in Kuling in the interests of "World Wide Buddhism" Prof. Reichelt was invited to speak on the relation of Christianity with no restrictions put upon the straight forward presentation of Christ. In the conversations following much of mutual understanding and appreciation was achieved. A striking thing for Christians to ponder is that the Buddhists have found in many a Christian such ignorance, such arrogance, such an unloving spirit that there is no compulsion to believe that these followers of Jesus have found the true way of life.

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Men and Events

S. B. Ellis, China manager of Arkell & Douglas, and Mrs. Ellis returned last week from a several weeks' tour in North China.

H. H. Arnold, formerly with Andersen, Meyer and Company, Shanghai, is expected to arrive in Shanghai on the *President Wilson*, December 17, according to word received.

F. L. Robbins, representative for Parke, Davis and Company in the Orient, with headquarters in Shanghai, returned from seven months' leave spent in the United States on Tuesday, November 20.

Mrs. W. I. Eisler, wife of Captain Eisler, U. S, Shipping Board representative in the Far East, recently arrived in Shanghai after a prolonged visit in America. Captain Eisler met Mrs. Eisler in Japan.

The biographical album of "The Leaders of Industry, Commerce and Thought in China" is in active preparation. Hundreds of photographs of prominent men in Shanghai have already been collected.

G. W. Woodhead, editor of the Peking and Tientsin *Times* returned to Shanghai from home leave on the s. s. *Empress of Russia*, on Monday, November 19. He will proceed immediately to Peking.

Peter Jowe, editor of the *Independent News*, Hankow and Central China correspondent for the China *Weekly Review*, has been ill during the past week. His condition is reported as improved, and he will soon be able to resume his duties again.

Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China, is planning to go to Hankow to hold a short session of the American Court He will be accompanied by R. Peyton-Griffin, the official court reporter. He plans to remain in Hankow for about ten days.

According to a report in a Peking paper, a daughter was born recently to Mr. and Mrs. Mei Lan Fang. Mei Lan Fang is one of the most noted Chinese actors, impersonating women. It was rumored that he recently signed a contract to appear at a local Chinese theater.

The board of directors of the Young Women's Christian Association held a formal opening of their new quarters at 61 Range Road, Shanghai, on the afternoon of Thursday, November 22, from three to six o'clock. A special program was given following refreshments.

Orders in America have been received by the International General Electric Company through affiliated organizations in Japan for electrical equipment amounting to about $1,500,000. Included in this order was that of the Municipality of Kyoto for turbines amounting to $250,000.

The death occurred in New York on November 18, of George C. Taylor, president of the American Express Company and the American Railway Express Company, a subsidiary organization. The American Express offices in Shanghai were closed Thursday morning, November 24.

Any books and magazines will be welcomed by the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, to be despatched to the American community in Yokohama. It is urged that all persons willing to donate any will send them to the Chamber's rooms, 400 Robert Dollar building, from where they will be sent to Japan.

The Blue Lantern is a monthly magazine added to Shanghai's list of periodicals. It specially announces that it is a general magazine for everybody and judging from the contents of its first issue covering the field of fiction, local news, and excellent photographs it will carry out its announcement. Harry Chrimes is the editor of the magazine and his offices are at 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai.

Reference has already been made on various occasions to the coming visit to China of Dame Adelaide Anderson, late H. M. Principal Lady Inspector of Factories. We also noted that the National Christian Council had written requesting her advice and help and had received a letter from Dame Adelaide Anderson recording her "entire sympathy with the work of the Council" and willingness to give her services to its Industrial Committee. Dame Adelaide was due to arrive in Hongkong on November 14, and will spend some days in the Colony getting in touch with those concerned with the recent Child Labor regulations. After a brief visit to Canton, where her arrangements as in Hongkong, are in the hands of National Christian Council representatives, Dame Adelaide will come North.reaching Shanghai toward the end of the month.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, U. S. Minister to Peking, and Mrs. Schurman, arrived in Shanghai this week on an extended trip to South China, through Yunnan province. Mr. and Mrs. Schurman while in Shanghai will be the guests of Consul-General and Mrs. Cunningham. While in Shanghai Dr. Schurman will be the guest of the American Chamber of Commerce at luncheon.

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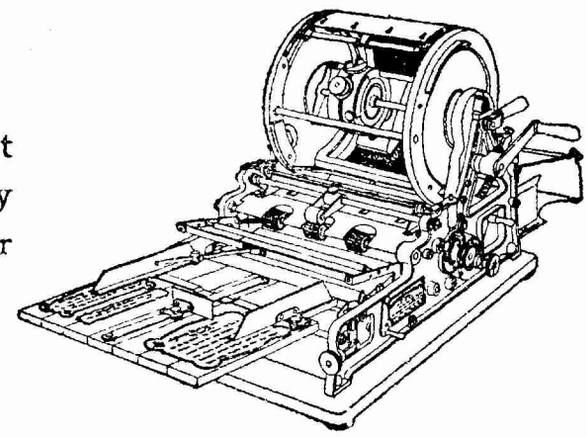

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They plan to remain in South China during the Christmas holidays.

Paul Brown, executive secretary of the Navy Y. M. C. A. for the last two years, is expecting to depart shortly on furlough on the *s. s. Shinyo Maru*, accompanied by Mrs. Brown. E. Hazzard will assume the duties of executive secretary during his absence. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were at home in their new quarters in the Navy Y. M. C. A. Szechuen Road, on Monday afternoon, when many friends called to wish them farewell. They will spend most of their time while in America visiting Mr. Brown's family in Los Angeles, later going to New York, returning to the Orient in April.

Harry Franck, who is the author of many books on travel, has recently arrived in Shanghai from Peking and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Yard, at their home 722 Avenue Joffre. He is accompanied by Mrs. Franck. Mr. Franck has spent a great amount of time traveling and has visited most places of interest in the world, making various places the subjects of his books. Some of his works are, Vagabond Journey Around the World, Vagabonding Down the Andes, Roaming Through West Indies, Working North from Patagonia, Four Months Afoot in Spain, etc. He is a native of Michigan. At the present time Mr. Franck is collecting material for another book and writing for the Century Company.

According to a report the following Westinghouse Electric Company officials, who have been in Japan visiting the earthquake area, are expected to arrive in Shanghai on November 27, on the *s. s. President Jackson.*: L. A. Osborne, president of the Westionghouse Electric International Company; Gen. Guy E. Tripp, chairman of the board of directors of the W. E. Manufacturing Company, H. H. Westinghouse, brother of George Westinghouse, the inventor of the air brake which made rapid transit possible and safe throughout the world, as well as the founder of the W. E. Manufacturing Company with its twenty-five affiliated factories. The group plan to visit Shanghai and will later proceed to Hongkong and South China ports.

Those in the U. S. Consular service in the Orient affected by the recent changes announced by the U. S. State Department at Washington, are the following: De Witt C. Poole, who was appointed to Tientsin has been appointed to Cape Town as Consul-General; Clement H. Cornish, Vice-Consul at Tientsin and Verne Staten, Vice-Consul at Amoy will exchange posts; Eli Taylor, Vice-Consul at Mukden, has been transferred to Dairen temporarily; Culber B. Chamberlain of Indiana, a student interpreter at Peking has been appointed Vice-Consul at Canton. Nathaniel B. Stewart has been assigned the post of Consul-General at Yokohama, while William F. Nason, student interpreter at Tokio, is now acting Vice-Consul and interpreter at Yokohama. Thomas W. Chilton has been transferred from Penang to Durban.

The Chinese students at the University of Missouri recently celebrated the twelfth anniversary of the Republic of China held by the Chinese Student's Club at Columbia, Mo. Dean Walter Williams of the School of Journalism was the main speaker on this occasion and said in part: "If I could propose a toast, it would be to the world's two great republics—China, the old nation and the new republic, and the United States, the new nation and the old Republic. On you Chinese students is placed the responsibility of leading the China of the future," said Dean Williams, "and on us, is placed the responsilbity of giving them the best that America has, in order that they may take back with them that best. It is thus that we may help to build new China." Miss Eva Chang, president of the club, gave a brief address, explaining the significance of October 10, the birthday of the Chinese Republic.

The annual drive for membership in the American Red Cross was opened on Tuesday, November 20, and closed Thursday, November 22. An intensive campaign was carried on throughout the designated time. Mrs. Gardener Crane was in charge of an office opened specially for the campaign in the Robert Dollar building, and other women had charge of booths and offices in downtown business houses and banks. The American Red Cross has been particularly busy in Shanghai during the past year, administering to the stricken people of the earthquake area in Japan, financing a community kitchen opened in Shanghai for destitute

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Russians and refugees of all nationalities, maintained wards at the General Hospital, sent relief to the foreign captives of the Paotzuku bandit raid as well as Chinese captives, and other work. It is hoped that large benefits will be derived from this campaign and all nationalities are invited to join.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking has started the publication of a pamphlet containing notes on these respective departments. The pamthlet is edited by John H. Resiner, dean of the school. Some if the notes included in theNovember issue of the pamphlet are relative to the organization of the Cornell in China Club Co-operation for the purpose of establishing in China a work of the University extension of ultimately nation-wide scope located at Nanking and affiliated with Nanking University and to begin with agricultural extension; government scholarships in the college of agriculture and forestry show Shansi province has fourteen students on provincial scholarships, Anhwei province eight, and Shangtung province three. Ten of these students are studying agriculture and fifteen forestry. A short note is devoted to the recent plant introductions from America through the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mention is also made of $300,000 contributed to the cotton improvement work by the Cotton Mill Owners' Association of China and the Shanghai Cotton Anti-adulteration Association. The college received during the year ending June 30, 1923, more than four thousand orders for seeds, nursery stocks, insectitudes, etc. During the summer more than 175 acres of land was under cultivation in cotton, corn, rice, mulberries, nurseries, flowers, etc.

Judge Lobingier Advocates World Court

Judge Charles S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China addressed the Shanghai Rotary Club at tiffin, November 22, on the Permanent Court of International Justice, an insitution which he ardently advocates as did the late President Harding. The Judge outlined the composition of the world court as it operates at present, noting the distinctions between it and the Hague Tribunal. He expressed belief that the power of the court would grow in the same manner as national courts. Formerly, citizens were allowed to settle their cases privately or in court. Gradually, however, private settlement came into disrepute, and decisions of the courts were enforced. The judge foresees the same evolution of an international court among nations.

In the United States Court for China

KATHERINE CHARLOTTE HULSE, Plaintiff

vs.

AUBREY HULSE, Defendant.

Cause No. 2349
Civil No. 864
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Aubrey Hulse

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, Nov. 20, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

26-573

Three Important Publications

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, by James Bryce.....$5.00 net
This book, the last work of one of the greatest authors of modern times, completed just before his death, is intended to supply some material for answering various important national questions.

ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM, on international relations during the last fifty years, by Prof. Achille Viallate.....$4.40 net
These lectures cover the economic changes of the nineteenth century and the effect of these changes upon the commercial policy of the great powers; the entrance of the United States into the world commerce; tariff re-form in England and the export movement of capital; competition of the Powers in the Far East and in Latin America; the growth of international unions and the trade understandings; the crisis of 1914; the economic solidarity during the war and the situation of the economic world after the war.

THE INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION OF LABOR, by Boutelle Ellsworth Lowe, Ph. D. .....$6 25 net
This book describes the movement for international labor legislation, presents the labor agreements that have resulted therefrom, and endeavors to show the legislative developments that may enable the United States to do more than it has done heretofore toward treating labor problems in an international way.

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News from North China

J. Harold Dollar, vice-president of the Robert Dollar Company and president of the Associated American Chambers of Commerce of China arrived in Peking last Sunday from Shanghai, and will remain for a fortnight. He is accompanied by Mrs. Dollar. They are the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Schurman at the American Legation.

The Administration Commission of the Diplomatic quarter in Peking is now composed of the following five persons, the first three being nominated by the Diplomatic Body and the other two elected by the residents of the quarter:—H. H. Fox of the British Legation, president; P. R. Josselyn of the American Legation, in charge of the police and roads; J. Ullens de Schooten of the Belgian Legation; R. C. Allen of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation; and J. H. Berruyer of the Inspectorate General of Customs, treasurer.

Dr. Svin Heden, the noted Swedish traveler and explorer who has been visiting Peking, gave a few interesting lectures on his past adventures and left November 12 for Sweden by way of Mongolia and Russia.

Dr. L. Emmett Holt, clinical professor of the diseases of children at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, is visiting in Peking. He lectured last Friday at the P. U. M. C. on "What Preventive Medicine Has Done for Children."

Ray G. Marshall of the *United Press Association* and Mrs. Marshall returned to Peking November 12.

The first flurry of snow occurred in Peking and Tientsin last Sunday afternoon. It lasted only a few seconds.

The "Father and Son" week was observed in Tientsin during the week beginning November 11 by both Chinese and foreign communities of that port.

The eight national schools and colleges in Peking which owing to financial stringency voted for a general strike last week but called it off when a loan of $500,000 was promised by the native banks in Peking, have again been considering a general strike to take effect from the coming Sunday, November 18, on account of the delay of the payment and the government's intention of diverting the loan for other uses.

Owing to the opposition of the M. P's., Wu Ching-lien, Speaker of the House of Representatives, went to the President's office soliciting assistance from the President but was refused any help. Owing to the parliamentary deadlock between the Wu Ching-lien and anti-Wu Ching lien M. P's., the nomination of Sun Pao-chi for next premiership is still left unconsidered.

General Wu Pei-fu has been appointed inspector General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan; General Chi Hsieh-yuan, Inspector General of Kiangsu, Anhui and Kiangsi; General Hsiao Yao-nan, Inspector General of Hunan and Hupeh; General Yang Cheng-ping, Deputy Inspector General of Chihli, Shantung and Honan; and General Peng Shou-hsin, associate director of Military Affairs of Chihli.

By a mandate of November 12. Chang Hu was relieved of his duty as Minister of Finance and Mr. Wang Ke-ming was appointed the new minister of Finance and immediately assumed office the same afternoon. Su Si-ti was appointed the Vice-Minister of Finance the following day.

Following the appointment of General Chi Hsieh-yuan as the Inspector General of Kiangsu, Anhui and Kiangsi, the Kiangsu provincials in Peking met at the Kiangsu Guild House and passed a resolution opposing the new appointment and advocating the abolition of Tuchunship and Supertuchunship as they are unprovided by the Constitution.

Yang Tu, one of the principal promoters of the late "Hung Hsien Dynasty of Yuan Shih-kai, has been appointed high adviser to the Ministry of Finance at a salary of $500 a month.

The Mohammedans in Honan recently addressed a petition to the Parliament asking that the number of Mohammedan M. P's. be increased. They asked that a separate category be created for the Mohammedan representatives in order to arrive at the aspired equality of the five races that compose the population of China.

A number of Chinese journalists met in the Central Park, Peking, Thursday, November 15, and discussed the plans for a reception to Sir Roderick Jones, managing director of the *Reuters Limited*

By Presidential mandates issued on Wednesday, Generals Wang Huai-ching, Feng Yu-hsiang, Wang Chen-ping, Chi Hsieh-yuan, Hsiao Yao-nan and Yan Hsi-shan have all been made Marshals or "Shang Kiang Chun."

The House of Representatives, in connection with the Gold Franc case in which the government is reported to be ready to acquiesce to the French terms, sent a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance warning them against accepting the Gold Franc agreement.

In connection with the Gold Franc case, Dr. Wellington Koo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported to be consider-

ing resignation owing to the dilemma he has been put in. But Dr. Koo emphatically denied the report.

Dr. C. T. Wang, Director General of the Sino-Russian Negotiations, went to Loyang for a week to discuss the Sino-Russian relationship with General Wu Pei-fu and has returned to Peking on Friday. He denied the report that he is going to Tokyo in connection with the Sino-Japanese and Sino-Russian negotiations.

The Y. W. C. A. in Peking staged a "Home-Making week" during this week. Many things relative to making a happy home and child nursing were exhibited; lectures on hygien, sanitation, clothing and diet, and theatrical performance were given by various organizations that took charge of the week.

D. McCullough, who is traveling round the world, is visiting with Thomas Braisdell of the Y. M. C. A. and Yenching university. Both Mr. McCullough and Mr. Braisdell were formerly of the Pennsylvania State College.

Mrs. William E. Sweet, who has been visiting her son, Lenning Sweet of the Y. M. C. A., for the last two months, left, Peking on Thursday for home in Denver, Colorado, of which state her husband is governor. Miss Fullerton. who accompanied Mrs. Sweet to Peking, is also returning to America.

News from South China

The Canton Municipality, through Mayor Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, has instructed the commissioner of the municipal department of public education to regard all teachers now on strike as absentees without permission and deal with them accordingly. The city public school teachers are on strike as a protest against the non-payment of their September and October salaries. Many teachers are receiving but $36 a month and their income is exceedingly small in war time when everything is soaring in price and the two months in arrears is a real hardship. The ordinary income of the municipality will cover the appropriations for municipal education, which amounts to but $450,181.80 for the whole year, if not for the present war in progress between the Sun Yat-sen and the Chen Chiung-ming faction of the Kuomintang. The Canton municipality is employing 258 lower primary teachers, 167 men and 91 women; and 162 higher primary teachers, 140 men and 22 women. The teachers are paid from $30 a month up with an increase of 20 percent of their last salary every three years until $125 a month is reached.

The higher schools in Canton under the supervision of the Bureau of Education of Kwangtung Province are also being closed on account of the resignations of the teachers. Since the internal war the teachers have been only irregularly paid in instalments, the arrears running from three to eight months. To support education, Kwangtung has to resort to some very disgraceful means of revenue, according to report, including the levying of a surtax on brothels. This measure is necessary, as the militarists have commandeered practically every item of income from the regular sources, leaving nothing for education and other functions of government.

For the present in Canton educational institutions managed by the missions or by native Christians are the only ones not affected by the war. Most of the private schools conducted by the non-Christians are located in former temples which are being confiscated by the military regime to realize funds for war purposes, compelling many to suspend on this account.

The tea houses in Canton, a popular institution among the people here, numbering 380, are suspending business pending a new arrangement between the employers and the employees relative to wages, bonus, and other conditions. The employees stopped work November 9 as a protest against the taking in of too many non-union men under the term of apprentices, the employees insisting that henceforth all the apprentices shall come under the control of the union instead of being in charge of the employers.

The inquisition process instituted by the military regime of Dr. Sun Yat-sen to detect public lands now in the hands of the residents for sale to cover military expenses is still going on in Canton. A section of more than 500 houses in Chow-tau-chui, Honam, has been declared former government land. Hundreds of cases of this nature are being investigated by the public lands and the public finance bureau of the Canton government.

Yeh Kung-cho, taking advantage of the military law now over-shadowing all justice and denying any opposition or protest, is operating a scheme which will cancel all the Bank of Kwangtung notes, an issue sanctioned by the government in 1920 upon the return of the Kuomintang to power here. A part of the scheme consists of opening a lottery issuing 100,000 tickets at $20 each, $10 in silver and $10 in notes. Upon winning, the first prize will be $180,000. Other winning numbers will draw prizes totalling $470,000 all payable in silver. By this scheme the General Headquarters will be able to realize about $350,000 in silver and cancel some $1,000,000 in notes in every lottery. Some $32,000,000 worth of notes is now in circulation at a market value of less than ten percent. Mr. Yeh has also another measure of practically destroying the issue altogether by calling on the note holders to register their holdings, offering what they have on hand for documents which amount to their market value. As this has to be done within a certain time which the present blockade of river ports by pirates and troops will make it impossible to comply with, such a measure is workable only under military law.

Among the foreign gunboats visiting Canton for the week ending November 10 a the U. S. S. *Ashville*, H. B. M. S. *Moorhen*, and four Japanese destroyers headed by the *Matsu*.

The Chinese Navy which Dr. Sun Yat-sen brought with him to Canton in 1917 has gone over to Chen Chiung-ming one ship following another since the summer of 1922, leaving only the C. S. S. *Yung Feng* at the disposal of the Southern leader. Dr. Sun's navy in Canton at present consists of the C. S. S. *Yung Feng* and six smaller crafts belonging to the river flotilla of the local coast defense.

After some modifications in the stamp duty regulations relating to sale of fire-crackers, the strike in opposition to the measure has been settled in Canton.

Mutton is now again on sale at the Canton markets, the government having withdrawn the special war tax on it. The butchers suspended the sale of mutton when the government attempted to levy a tax of a dollar on each sheep slaughtered recently.

Since November 6 the City of Canton has been under special military vigilance. Reports began to circulate that day that General Chen Chiung-ming, opponent to Dr. Sun for power in Canton, would order an attack on Canton in three directions. On November 10 Dr. Sun Yat-sen was still presiding over the General Headquarters of the Constitutionalist Army in Canton.

A movement is on foot in Canton to organize a labor corps to render transportation service to the troops of the constitutionalist army of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The corps will be in control of the citizens' committee. It is hoped that this organization will help to check the merciless impressing of men on the streets by the military authorities for transportation service.

H. W.

Canton, November 10, 1923.

In the United States Court for China

C. C. SHAW. Plaintiff

vs.

JNO. E. HUGHES CO. INC., Defendant.

Cause No. 2338
Civil No. 858
SUMMONS

The President of the United States of America

To the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies—

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons and a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Jno. E. Hughes Co. Inc.,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify it to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixtieth day after service hereof to file its written answer on oath.

(SEAL) WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER, Judge of the United States Court for China, at Shanghai, China, November 2, 1923.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of the notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

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GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

November 15. Report made that German government gives ex-Kaiser permission to return to Germany are denied.—— Ambassador Hannihara of Japan while touring America states one direct result of earthquake will be better trade for Japan during coming years.——Reparations Commission grant Germany privilege to hear her representatives on Germany's resources.——Nobel Prize in Physics is granted at Stockholm to Dr. Andrews of Pasadena, Calif.

November 16. The United Liberal Party will oppose the government in Great Britain at the forthcoming general elections and a conflict between the Liberal and Labor parties still exists.——To prevent disaster in Europe General Smuts in a letter to London *Times* urges a wider conference of Great Britain and America with regard to Germany's reparations.

November 17. At opening of House of Commons in London a general attack was made on the British government upon their neglect of unemployment and absence of a policy calculated to restore the influence of the country abroad. ——Senator Hiram Johnson announces his intentions to enter race for presidency in the Republican nomination.—— More than 5,000 persons succumb in U. S. during past year from poisonous "boot-leg" liquor.

November 18. M. Poincare when replying to British leader with regard to occupation of Ruhr, asks France not to be blamed as she is friendly to Allies but must stand by "rights."

November 19. William Gibbs McAdoo, former Secretary of Treasury, announces he is a candidate for democratic national candidate for president.

November 20. M. Poincare again denounces Germany's defiance of the allies and states that France will not evacuate occupied territories until clauses of Versailles Treaty are completed.——A currency with a constant value is recommended as a remedy for economic crisis in Bavaria.—— American Dept Funding Commission approves its annual report to Congress and in the report are some interesting accounts and significant statements of the various foreign countries owing money to the United States. At least sixteen countries are listed owing from $445,782,734 as Belgium's debt, to $1,989,286 by Hungary.

The Week in the Far East

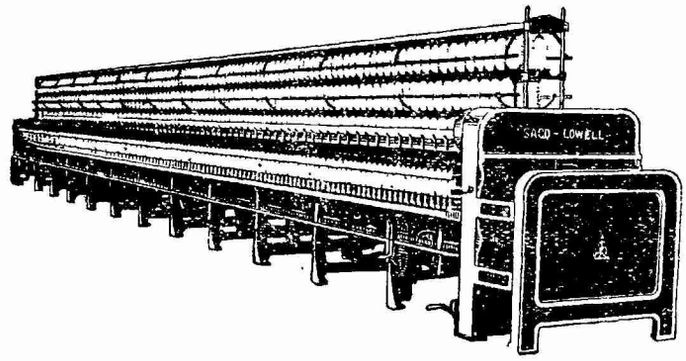
(*Covering the period from November 14, to November 21*)

With the dramatic situation existing in South China, during the past week most of the attention has been centered around Canton, while in North China there have been echoes of more banditry in Shangtung Province, featuring the capture of a French priest near Changli on November 13, for whom a sum of $10,000 is offered for the rescue by the authorities of Shantung province. In Peking many official appointments have been made but still the government continues without a Speaker for the Cabinet. Other conditions remain the same in the Capital, most of the time and attention of the Chinese being given to a statement made by M. Karakhan, Soviet representative, relative to China's Boxer Indemnity funds. Japan has made several statements during the week with regard to her final budget on her rebuilding program and the Philippines continue on with no late developments in her political situation,

Has Waichow Been Captured and By Whom?

For the eighth time the report that Waichow had fallen was reported false and fighting continues in that vicinity with no definite reports from Sun Yat-sen or General Chen Chiung-ming's armies. Business in Canton is at a standstill as it has been for sometime and there seems to be a continuous exodus to Hongkong and nearby cities. The members of families of the officials are in a nervous state, as Canton is about to be taken by the opposing forces. In case Chen Chiung-ming succeeds in the capture of Canton there will naturally follow much looting. While nothing definite has come from Canton or South China during the last day or so, the absence of reports from Canton is taken by the Chinese officials and by officials of the Legations as proof that nothing of importance has occurred lately. The only telegram received supports this conclusion, stating that the situation is virtually unchanged, says *Reuters*. General Chen Chiung-ming's advance guard is a few miles from Canton but the whereabouts of his main body is unknown. Meanwhile, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's forces at White Cloud Mountain are busily preparing for defence.

There seems to be a possibility that General Tan Yen-kai's troops will reach Shuichow, in Kuangsi, where they will entrain for Canton. The Kuangsi troops, however, will probably oppose their march to Shuichow, which is the terminus of the portion of the railway line under the control of Dr. Sun.



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Chinese militarists believe that General Chao Heng-ti's army is in close pursuit, in the hope that General Tan will be cut off by the Kuangsi forces, thus placing them between two fires.

"It is admitted that if General Tan should reach Canton in time to take part in the impending struggle between Dr. Sun and General Chen, the issue might be favorable to the former."

Peking's Daily Troubles

Aside from the fact that the Cabinet has decided how to divide three million dollars among a horde of creditors, with military aspirants coming in ahead, the most interesting item financially has been the school situation. The eight government schools at a final meeting yesterday afternoon resolved to close Monday says the Peking *Leader*. Their demand for $300,000 as a minimum was refused by the new Finance Minister, Mr. Wang Keh-ming, who, in his brief career since Monday, has been severely criticised and threatened with dire consequences. The Russian Soviet envoy, Mr. Karakhan, has come forward with a proposal to use Russia's Boxer Indemnity, payments for the schools. Meanwhile the schools will push the proposal to secure British and Japanese Boxer funds to help out over the present chasm.

Sunday at midnight the President issued a mandate appointing Marshal Wu Pei-fu, Tuchun Chi Hsueh-yuan of Kiangsu and Tunchun Hsiao Yao-nan of Hupeh as Super-Tuchuns over nine provinces controlled by the Chihli party. General Chi and Hsiao have, of course, declined the honor, and a considerable outcry has been raised over the appointments. As a result it has been explained that the appointments were made simply in order to co-ordinate bandit suppression work under three responsible leaders, the *Leader* continues. Last night it became known that one, and maybe another priest had been kidnapped by bandits in Shantung and that the Tuli had despatched troops to effect a release. At the same time it might be noted that two Japanese and a German are still held by bandits in Szechuan and Hunan and that they have been held for over a month already.

More Banditry in Shantung

On November 13, news came to hand that a French priest and several women were taken captives by bandits near Changli in Shangtung province. While their whereabouts were not known it was later learned the ladies were released and the priest held. The actual capture was made while he was staying in the house of a convert and a number of the local residents armed themselves with the intention of rescuing him, but the priest beseeched them not to interfere as he desired to prevent bloodshed. The bandits captured another priest, who was subsequently released in order to carry a message to the authorities that they wanted to be enrolled in the regular army. Various measures have been adopted for the rescue, the latest being an offer of $10,000, made for the capture of the priest by the Shantung authorities.

The Soviet Offer to China

The offer of the Soviet Envoy, M. Karakhan, to devote the Russian share of the Boxer Indemnity for the development of education in China and a portion of it for the maintenance of and as a foundation fund for the so-called "Eight National Institutions of Higher Learning" in Peking came as a mild surprise and has apparently raised sanguine hopes in some breasts according to the *North China Standard* (Peking) That the eight schools whose plight had become desperate should have approached the Bolsheviks in their frantic search for funds is only in so far astonishing that it was not done long ago, particularly when one remembers the "most cordial relations" which have always existed, or were supposed to exist between the students and the Bolsheviks. Modest as they always are the educationalists asked for the entire Russian share of the Boxer Indemnity, but this was apparently too much in the opinion of the Soviet Envoy and he consequently offered a portion only for that purpose although he agreed to have it all used for the development of education in China.

Japan's Reconstruction Budget

Of most interest to people is the reconstruction budget issued recently in Tokio, which puts the total estimates at Yen 750,000,000. The direct imbursement from the state coffer will be Yen 50,000,000 a year, and the defrayment will be continued until the reconstruction undertakings are completed. With this sum the government intends to undertake the reconstruction of Yokohama, in addition to Tokio. No foreign loans will be floated in order to raise the money.

"Modern Chinese History: Selected Readings"

By. H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Govt. at St. John's University

Price, $8.00 Mex.

Most history books are about as dry as dust. They are purchased almost exclusively by students and read not so much for information itself, as to pass an examination.

"MODERN CHINESE HISTORY: SELECTED READINGS," we are sure, is an exception. It is an impartial, accurate, and illuminating compilation of historical data, facts, and documents. It has taken Dr. MacNair the best of three years to collect, edit, verify, and documents. Great care has been taken to make this History one that will appeal not only to college students but to the thoughtful reader as well.

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New Books and Publications

The Rotary Clubs

Proceedings Fourth Annual Convention of Rotary International, Published by Rotary International, 221 East 20th Street, Chicago-1923

This is a pictorial report of the Rotary International, a body of men, having branches all over the states and representatives all over the world. The proceedings opened with a solemn prayer by President Hanens in which he prays for the peace of the whole world and sends good wishes to all. In his address which follows he observes, "You can not obtain anything in Rotary, your sole purpose and object should be attainment. To aim at the very highest and best but be content with the best possible, is the only true wisdom of Rotary." Mr. Paul Harris, a sectional president in his message remarks, "The value of membership in Rotary depends upon whether or not we gain ideals of good, clean, vigorous, serviceable citizenship and the ability to express such ideals in deeds which count."

Mr. Harry H. Rogers in his address on "The Rotarian as an Individual" says, "The individual Rotarian should also lead an examplary life—not perfect, for none are, but at least decent."

There is a humorous address by the late President Harding which forms excellent reading.

The report shows that the Rotarians are alive to the wants of the people among whom they live and the humanitarian work done by them during the year is an excellent record. It seems that the Rotarians take the bright side of life, and are full of humour, as the many humorous poems and anecdotes recited on the occasion show.

The Calcutta Review

For October 1923

This excellent Indian Journal contains a beautiful coloured picture representing the subject matter of a Rubai of the Persian poet of Nasipur, named Umar Khaizam. The work has high artistic merits, and the painter, Mr. Ganguli, an Indian deserves much credit for it.

A very interesting article on Shauper and Ramanuja, two Indian thinkers of very high order, is an entertaining and thoughtful study, though we admit that the writer has failed to grasp the full significance of the doctrine of Maya which the great Shanker advocates so clearly in his Chashya on Vedanta Suttra and Brahdaranyak upanishat. He says that the conception of Maya as a Shakti of Brhama is not found on the pages of Shanker's writings; but if he considers the following text of the upnishat he will revise his judgment:—

Mayantu shaktrin Viddhi mayanam tu maheshwaram.

Another able writer tries to show that the Brahmanic literature of ancient India is different from the Kshattriyak literature, and his views being new and original deserve serious consideration of the Pundits and scholars.

There are two beautiful poems in this journal, besides many other interesting articles.

Shanghai, Nov. 13, 1923.

H. P. Shastri.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of PAUL D. TWINEM, Deceased.	Cause No. 2297 Estate No. 530 NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of PAUL D. TWINEM, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers to the undersigned on or before May 17, 1924, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.

MARY FINE TWINEM,
Administratrix.
c/o American Consulate Nanking, China.

November 17, 1923.

Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Armistice Day 1923—Its Real Significance

References: Pp. 479-80

Questions: 1. What is an armistice, and why is special attention drawn to Armistice Day this week? 2. What spirit is expressed in the stanzas of poetry quoted? 3. What comparison is made between the French Revolutionary War and the Great War? What seem to be the ideas of the editor in making this comparison? 4. Why is Japan spoken of as an "anachronism"? 5. What changes in the map of the world were made by and as a result of the Great War? 6. Name several results of the War which are mentioned here. 7. What is the difference between Nationalism and Internationalism? 8. Explain why Internationalism is to be traced to the Middle Ages. 9. Why is it argued that the War was not the "suicide of Western civilization"? What do you think of this? 10. Why is the commemoration of Armistice Day held to be a duty?

Topic 2: Protection of Alien Chinese

References: Pp. 482-4

Questions: 1. What is an "Alien"? 2. What is necessary for the protection of Aliens in any country? 3. When did the Chinese begin to emigrate to the United States in considerable numbers? Why? 4. In what part of the country did they settle? What were the general conditions of that part of America at that time? 5. What reasons are mentioned in explaining why the Chinese were badly treated so often? What classes of people attacked the Chinese? 6. Was it native Americans or foreigners who generally attacked the Chinese? 7. What is the principle of non-liability discussed here? 8. What weakness is there in the American Government in reference to Aliens? What attempts have been made to remedy this weakness? With what results? 9. What are the general conclusions of the writer?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Commission Government in China

References: Pp. 486,488

Questions: 1. Would you agree that the people of China "go just as peacefully and normally as with a government"? 2. Who is Chang Tai-yi, and for what principles in government does he stand? 3. What is Commission Government? 4. Would the practicability of this type of government in Switzerland form a good argument for its practicability in China? Explain. 5. Outline the government of Switzerland What authority is quoted here? Is it a source or a secondary authority? Explain. Is a secondary authority necessarily less valuable than a primary? Explain. 6. What are the arguments pro and con Commission Government? 7. What are the main conclusions arrived at in this article? Do you agree? Why?

Topic 2: Canton

References: Pp.506-7

Questions: 1. How many "Civil Wars" is China said to be having now? 2. How is Dr. Sun's greatness said to be shown at present in Canton? 3. How is Dr. Sun trying to placate all parties in Canton? 4. What can you say as to the relative strength of Dr. Sun and General Chen at present? What strategic moves are being made by each? 5. What means are being used to raise money in Canton?

Topic 3: Chaos and Cabinet in Peking

References: Pp. 480-2,507

Questions: 1. Who are Sir John Jordan, and Signor Mussolini? 2. What would a "Chinese Mussolini" be? 3. What constructive steps have been taken by President Tsao Kun since his administration began? 4. What is said to be the condition of the troops in and around Peking? 5. What is the condition of the teachers in the Government Schools in Peking, and in other parts of China? 6. How are the Police of the Capital faring? 7. What is the condition in Honan? 8. What is Parliament doing? Who is Speaker of the House now? 8. Why is there no organized Cabinet in the North? 9. How fortunate, and how unfortunate is the ex-emperor? Would you exchange places with him? Why?

Topic 4: China's Forest Area

References: Pp 485-6

Questions: 1. What reasons can you give for thinking that "China is on the threshold of an expansive industrial development"? 2. Why does timber play an important part in such development? 3. Has China always been as poor in forests as at present? Explain fully. 4. When did the Feudal period pass in China? What is a "feudal period"? 5. What is the significance of the "wood radical" in the Chinese language? 6. What suggestions are made as to the amount of China's area which should immediately and ultimately be used for forests?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Payment of China's Debts

References: Pp. 478.481

Questions: 1. In what two categories do the obligations of the Chinese government railways fall? 2. What is being done at present, according to Mr. Dailey, toward the payment of China's debts? 3. What use have the militarists been making of Government railways? 4. What attitude has been taken by the American Departments of State and Commerce, in reference to the payment by the Government for goods purchased for the Government railways? 5. What implied criticism of the American Legation is made? 6. What is the purpose of this editorial?

Topic 2: Milk in Commerce

References: P. 484

Questions: 1. Why has the shipment of tinned milk been less to Europe of late? 2. Why is there such a demand for American milk in the Orient? 3. What can you say as to the number of cattle in China, Japan. and India? 4. If there are so many cattle in India what explanation can you give for the large shipments of milk to that country?

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Financial Notes

Gradual improvement in business in China, the region about Canton excepted, has continued thus far in November. Crops, particularly cotton and rice, are better than average, and political trouble through central and north China has been less annoying to business, than in earlier months of the year. Imports have undergone considerable activity, especially in machinery and electrical supplies, Silk is being held both in China and Japan for higher prices than New York will pay, and little export has been going on or can be expected till prices are adjusted. Exports of tea and other products have been made in small quantities. In the last few days silver has jumped several points, due it is believed to diminished silver stocks in China's financial centers because of shipments up country to finance crop movement. Native interest rates have tripled. Some 13,000,000 Mexican dollars are expected from abroad in the next two months, so that the shortage will be relieved.

Recent changes in world silver markets during which New York has assumed greater importance and the proposed operations of the new Silver Export Association are unrelated. This statement is made in reply to certain London authorities who are actually confused on this point or who prefer this impression.

That New York has been for several weeks a more important silver market than London was because Indian buyers realized for the first time that the primary market was in this county and not in the British center. Improved shipping service is another important phase.

That money can be obtained cheaper in London is probably the only advantage it still holds, but this single factor can be overcome, and probably will.

To insist, however, that London or sterling exchange rates determines the basis of Chinese exchange is absurd and simply shows that these authorities are arguing from the past and not from the present.

The object of the new Silver Export Association is to secure better agencies for the disposal of their product representing more than two-thirds of the total yearly production. It may also hope to mitigate some of the unfair political influences against which even the London *Times* complained last year.

It is also rather odd and somewhat amusing that the London *Financial News* after belittling the importance of silver, should make the following appeal:

The particular interest of this country is evidently to maintain London as the principal market of the world. The international position of the London money market would suffer a heavy loss through the abandonment of its supremacy on the silver market.

The loss of the control over silver and silver exchanges would endanger British trade in the Far East, and, therefore, there cannot be any question of supporting such an organization, which would have nothing but disadvantages from the point of view of British interests. *From the Financial Record.*

Forty-five percent of the imports of Latin American countries goes from the United States, as compared to 24 percent before the war. The United States expects to do two billion dollars of business with Latin America this year, imports into the U. S. exceeding exports. The United States sells those countries chiefly manufactures, importing raw tropical materials. Mexico in 1921 took 76 percent of her imports from the U. S., against 48 percent in 1913, and Cuba increased in those years from 53 percent to 75 percent.

The development of tin plate manufacture in the United States is typical of many industries into which Americans have gone in the past 20 years. In 1891, the United States was importing a billion pounds of tin plate annually. Today it is importing about a million pounds and exporting about a quarter of a billion pounds at a value of $13,000,000. The United States imports tin from the Malayan Peninsula and Dutch East Indies, and exports enough manufactured tin plate in return to pay for a considerable portion of the imported tin.

Trade Inquiries

The Byers Machine Co., Ravenna, Ohio, manufacturers of cranes and hoisting machinery desire to secure an agent to handle their line in China.

The Upson Co., Lockport, New York, manufacturers of fibre board desire to secure Shanghai representation.

The China Tannery, 19 Canton Road, Shanghai, desire to open negotiations with an American house for a supply of a composition to be used in currying sole leather.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, November 21st, 1923.

Exchange:—After touching 35⅝d, the London price of silver for "spot" receded to 33⅛d. which is 1/16d. lower than last week. The quotation for forward at 32⅞d. is also 1/16d. lower. With tight money for November and early December our market has ruled firm for Nov./Dec. easier for January, but weak forward. A premium of 1d. over the official quotation of 3/3d. has been available for November delivery, and we close with 3/3⅛d offering for November, 3/3⅛d. December, 3/3d. for January, after which rates are quoted 3/2⅞d Feb/Mch. 3/2d. Apl./June. There has been a good demand for Gold T/T in connection with Imports, exchange business an a/c of Exports has been small.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 17,122,000 a decrease of Tls. 3,002,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 31,300,000 a decrease of $ 2,270,000.

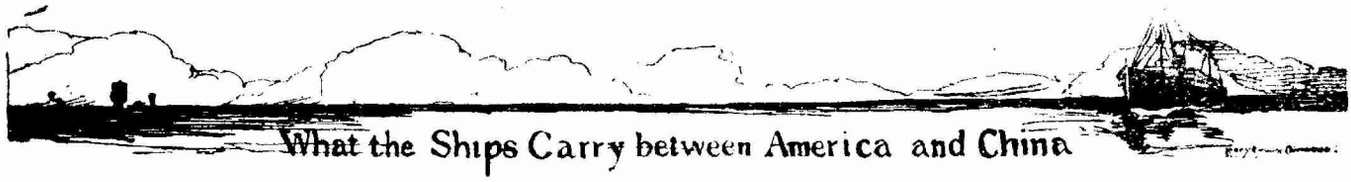
Estimated value Tls. 39,658,000 as against Tls. 62,008,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Oct.	Thursday Nov. 15	Friday Nov. 16	Saturday Nov. 17	Monday Nov. 19	Tuesday Nov. 20	Wednes Nov. 21
Bk's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T London	3/0.702	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2 3/2½	3/3	3/3
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/2⅛	3/2⅛	3/2⅛	3/2⅛1/2⅝	3/3⅛	3/3⅛
4m/s ,,	—	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2¼	3/2⅛3/2⅜	3/3¼	3/3¼
T/T India	221.981	225	225	224½	223½226¼	228½	228½
T/T France	1,161.538	1250	1270nom.	1300nom.	12951315	1330	1310
T/T N. Y.	69.250	68¾	68¾ nom.	68¾ nom.	68 68⅞	70⅝	70½
T/T H'kong	5.6.5	72½	72¼	71⅝	71¼ 71¼	71¼	70½
T/T Japan	71.231	70¼	70½	70½	70⅜ 70	69¼	68½
T/T Batavia	181.788	187½	187½	188½	188½191	193½	192
T/T Straits	76.933	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼ 73¼	72½	72½
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred D/A	3 2.202	3/3⅜	3/3⅞	3/4	3/4⅛3/5	3/5⅛	3/5
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/4	3/4⅛	1 4⅛	3/4⅜3/5⅛	3/5⅜	3/5⅛
6 m/s ,, D/A	3/2.702	3/4¼	3/4⅜	3/4½	3/5 3/5½	3/6	3/5½
4m/s B/F. C. D/A, D/P	1,221.538	1330	1350nom.	1380nom.	13751395	1410	1390
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72.154	72¼	72¾	72⅜ nom.	73 73¾	74	73
4m/s ,, Docs	—	72⅜	73¼	73¼ nom.	73½ 74¼	74½	73½

Based on Brit's Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 19	Nov. 20	Nov. 21
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 1/16	32 1/16	32 7/8	33 1/16	33⅛	33¼
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 63⅝	G. $. 63¼	G. $. 63⅜	G. $. 63⅜	G. $. 64	G. $. 63⅞
**Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 330.40	Tls. 330.80	Tls 331.20	Tls. 332.10	Tls. 328.80	Tls. 328.00
**Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.875	72.575	72.325	72.50	72.40	72.4375
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.
**Closing Price in New York for Previousday

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 80.50
Bank of France rate of discount	4½%	London on Germany	T/T
London open Market of rate Dis. 3 m/s.	3⅝%	New York on London	T/T 433⅛
,, 4	3⅝%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5
,, 6	3⅝%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3⅞
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/2⅛



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Oct. 1-27 equal Gold $1

S. S. Archer, October 15.
From U. S. A.

Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	375
Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	949
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	1,052
Dextrine	,,	105
Flour, Corn	,,	63
Grease	,,	18
Paper, Writing	,,	73
Soda, Bicarbonate of	,,	500
Twine	,,	9
Imitation Leather Cloth	Pcs.	3
Typewriters	,,	19
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	2,333

S. S. Patrick Henry, October 15
From U. S. A.

Iron, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	Pls.	1,003
Bamboo Steel	,,	2,600
Carbon, Black	,,	47
Resin	,,	1,602
Wax, Paraffin	,,	3,770
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	500,000
Oil, Lubricating	,,	750

S. S. City of Oran, October 16. From

Iron Bar Ends	Pls.	563
Iron Nails, Wire	,,	630
Iron Pipes and Fittings	,,	3,201
Iron Plates	,,	605
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	290
Iron, Galvanized:		
Sheets, corrugated	,,	514
Wire Rope	,,	397
,, Shorts	,,	1,019
Bamboo Steel	,,	629
Carbon, Black	,,	56
Cement	,,	1,684
Gum, Arabic	,,	13
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	2,148
Ink, Printing	,,	346
Leadfoil & Tinfoil, Mixture	,,	1,789
Packings, Unclassed	,,	20
Paper, Chipboard	,,	235
Paper, Writing	,,	80
Paper, Unclassed	,,	1,686
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	16
Hosiery	Doz.	79
Canned Meats	,,	49
Shovels	,,	30
Turpentine, Mineral	Galls	1,000
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	31,419
Bells	Pcs.	576
Clocks	,,	244
Lanterns	,,	10,320
Motor-cars	,,	22
Oilcloth	,,	1,170
Suit-cases	,,	51
Typewriters	,,	12
Cigars	Mills	35
Cigarettes	,,	70,000

S. S. Kumano Maru, October 18.
To New York.

Bristles	Pls.	127

S. S. Esther Dollar, September 7.
From U. S. A.

Paper, Printing	Plc.	61
,, Tissue	,,	15
,, Writing	,,	85
,, Unclassed	,,	7

S. S. President Wilson, October 20.
To San Francisco.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
Silk, other Ports, Pls. 30	Pls.	29.90
Tea, Black, Hankow	,,	379
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	81
Chinaware, Fine	,,	54
Egg Albumen, Mist	,,	601
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	2,255
To Los Angeles.		
Silk Pongees, Honan	Pls	0.44
Skins, Martin	Pcs.	32
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	756
To St. Louis.		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	265
To Reading, Penna.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	Pls.	4.94
To Kansas City.		
Tea Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	207
To Buffalo.		
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 20	Pls.	19.91
To Chicago.		
Skin, Clothing Goat	Pcs.	30
,, ,, Rabbit	,,	80
,, ,, Sheep	,,	30
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Re reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 105	Pls.	105.39
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Pls. 135	,,	133.91
other Ports, 65	,,	64.00
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Pls. 72	,,	72.97
Egg, Albumen, Dried	,,	12
Hair, Human	,,	15
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	36
Skin Mats, Dog	Pcs.	5,000

S. S. President Wilson, October 19.
From U. S. A.

Paper, Writing	,,	7

S. S. West Keats, August 31.
From U. S. A.

Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Swan	Sup. Ft.	168,202
Softwood, Merchantdale	,,	66,971

S. S. Manila Maru, October 22.

To Darby.		
Silk Cocoon Strippings:		
Shanghai, Bls. 62	Pls.	196.16
To Baltimore.		
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	206
To Chicago.		
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	90
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	363
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 60	,,	59.87
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 65	,,	64.44
Yellow, other Ports,	,, 14 ,,	13.78

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—Since our last report was written, our market has had a distinctly weak appearance and prices were carried down about two taels from the level of a week ago, and notwithstanding the profit-taking by those who had been engaged on the bull side, the market showed very little resisting power and no rally of consequence has been experienced so far.

The most significant feature of the situation was the sudden weakening of the yarn market in consequence of a general withdrawal by spinners and tightness of the money market, in spite of the fact that the movement of cotton was hardly full enough to cause any serious pressure.

In summing up the situation regarding stocks by local mills and scant receipts from the interior marts, we still consider a higher level of prices warranted.

Yarn:—During the past week the yarn market has had a generally downward tendency, showing at one time a gross decline of two to three taels, making a total decline of seven to eight taels during the week, due to the Japanese hedge selling and tightness of the money market. Some 4,000 to 5,000 bales have changed hands between dealers for exports and over 2,000 bales direct booking with the Mills has been recorded.

Liverpool, November, 15, 1923.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully Middling Spot .....20.05 Pence
,, ,, January .....19.59 ,,
,, ,, March .....19.39 ,,

Market:—*Strong.*

New York, November, 15, 1923.

New York Market:—December .....33.90 Cents
January .....33.50 ,,
March .....33.76 ,,
May .....33.78 ,,
July .....33.39 ,,
Spot .....34.45 ,,

Market:—*Strong.*

Bombay, November, 15, 1923.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May .....Rps. 598 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Dec./Jan ..... ,, 488 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan ..... ,, 568 ,, ,,

Market:—*Strong.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	46.50
Shanghai, Spot	,,	44.00
M-ginned, Spot	,,	44.50
Taichong, Spot	,,	45.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	,,	45.00
Ningpo, Spot	,,	40.00

Market:—*Steady.*

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW, may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Nov. 19, 1923, Cause No. 2346, In re application of Ralph A. Frost, Jr. for admission to the bar; on report and motion.

" 19, " " " 1852, Ping Kee v. Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.; on affidavit; testimony taken of H. A. Wiley; submitted on stipulation to be filed,

" 19, " " " 2348, U. S. v. P. McCaffrey; arraignment; plea of not guilty entered; continued.

" 19, " " " 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Company; on affidavit and memorandum; testimony taken of S. A. Moss; submitted.

" 19, " " " 2053, In re Assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; on oral motion to defer further distribution by assignee; so ordered

IN RE BAR EXAMINING BOARD.

ORDER

(*Filed November 17, 1923*)

Nelson E. Lurton, Esquire, having, after long and faithful service on the Board, asked to be relieved from further duty, his resignation is hereby accepted with regret and appreciation.

W. W. Blume, Esquire, is hereby advanced to the position of Chairman of the Board.

Walter Chalaire, Esquire, is hereby appointed third member.

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER
Judge.

H. M. SHIREK. v. GETZ BROS.

(*Continued from last week.*)

ON THE MERITS

(*Decided June 14, 1923*)

SYLLABUS

(*By the Court*)

1. **Pleading.** A denial is nullified by a subsequent admission of the same fact.
2. ID.: "All defenses not made in the pleadings are considered waived."
3. **Contracts.** An instrument reciting a sale and providing for "complete delivery and payment" but which also contains a separate and distinct provision for the delivery of unidentified documents under certain conditions, evidences a severable, and not an entire, contract.
4. ID: The first provision of such a contract may be enforced altho the conditions relating to the second have not been performed.
5. **Evidence** reviewed and found insufficient to show such non-performance.
6. ID.: PRESUMPTION. Where material evidence available to a party is not produced, the presumption is that it would be adverse.

Messrs. Schuhl & Schoenfeld, by Mr. Schuhl, for plaintiff.
Messrs. Davies & Bryan, by Mr. Bryan, for defendant.

LOBINGIER, J.:

On February 3, 1922, defendant, by its manager, signed a document whose provisions, in so far as involved here, are as follows:

"GETZ BROS. & Co., OF THE ORIENT, LTD., *have sold* and Merchandise Brokerage *have bought* the following described merchandise, upon the terms and conditions as made herein, and on the reverse side of this contract.

All sales are subject to goods being obtainable. * *

Shipment: Delivery from Shanghai Stock.

Remarks: Complete delivery and Full payment to be made on or before February 28th, 1922.**

Quantity	DESCRIPTION	Price U. S. Gold
370	Tons. (More or less) covering all Mild Steel Plate Cuttings all sizes and test pieces held in our Shanghai Stock covered by Drafts Nos. B.C. 4139, 4137, 4135, 4315, 4323, 2913, 2914, 4362, 4363, and 4373. Say Three hundred sixty to Three hundred seventy one tons at Shanghai Taels 2.75 per picul of 133 1/3 Receipt of deposit Taels 900.00 is hereby acknowledged and we agree to deliver documents on payment, if cable advice from our Home Office permits sale without suit against original buyers Reply should be receive approximate seven (7) days when written confirmation will be made. * *	

Nov. 19, 1923, Cause No. 2318, Brandt v. Brandt; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of plaintiff and L. J. Lyman; submitted.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2232, Garza v. Garza; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of plaintiff and E. Britto; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Nov. 14, 1923, Crim. No. 535, U. S. v. V. Torres; testimony taken of F. Reyes, G. Reyes, B. Veloso, C. Fernandez, defendant; submitted.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 536, U. S. v. W. W. Bowen; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Nov. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2333, William Jacks & Co. v. A. B. Rosenfeld; order overruling demurrer.
,, 13, ,, ,, ,, 2324, In re American Manufacturing Co of China, Inc.; order granting receiver's application to pay certain preferred claims.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2053, In re Assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; order for distribution of assets.
,, 17, ,, Order In re Bar Examining Board; order accepting resignation of N. E. Lurton as chairman; appointing W. W. Blume as chairman; appointing W. Chalaire as third member.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2346, In re application of Ralph A. Frost, Jr. for admission to the bar; admitted.
,, 20, ,, Cause ,, 2349, Hulse v. Hulse; order for service by publication.
,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2232, Garza v. Garza; decree.
,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2318, Brandt v. Brandt; decree.

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 14, 1923, Crim. No. 535, U. S. v. V. Torres; defendant fined and assessed costs
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2257, U. S. v. A. Glemby; judgment.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 536, U. S. v. W. W. Bowen; defendant warned and assessed costs.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Nov. 14, 1923, Cause No. 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; plaintiff's opening brief.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; defendant's memorandum on demurrer.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2337, Thornett & Fehr v. Viloudaki & Co.; demurrer, and motion to strike.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; plaintiff's memorandum.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2322, Chu Chin & Co. v. The Gilmore United Petroleum Co. Ltd.; motion to set.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 1852, Ping Kee v. Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.; affidavit.
,, 14, ,, ,, ,, 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; complaint; summons issued.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2345, L. S. Wing v. Asia Banking Corporation; marshal's return of summons.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 2317, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; defendant's reply brief.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2307, U. S. v. L. D. Kearny; defendant's reply brief.

No claim in respect of the goods, or under this contract, shall be made against the sellers unless it be made within seven days after the buyers have been notified of the arrival of the goods in Shanghai."

It is expressly admitted that none of these goods were ever delivered and it is undisputed (p. 3) that plaintiff was ready to make payment on the date fixed for delivery.

Defendant's counsel in argument contends that the parties never reached the stage of a contract. His answer

"admits executing the document * * mentioned * * but denies that the same constituted a contract of sale between the parties hereto, by reason of the fact that the same was not confirmed by defendant's home office as provided for in said document". (par. 2)

Now it is nowhere "provided in said document" that "the same"—i. e. the "contract of sale"—be "confirmed by defendant's home office." On the contrary the document recites the sale as already effected. "Getz Bros. & Co. *have sold* and Merchandise Brokerage *have bought*" etc. Surely such a transaction needed no confirmation. The document recites an executed contract of sale, not an *offer* to sell. Had it been a mere offer defendant would hardly have accepted and plaintiff would hardly have paid $900. of the price.

It is true that another portion of the document declares that "written confirmation *will* be made," (not that it must be); but the context indicates that it applies to something else than the contract of sale and if it were intended to apply to the latter it could have no effect upon a contract already executed. Since no other reason is alleged for impugning the contract we must regard the denial in paragraph 2 as insufficient.

(Continued next week)

Nov. 16, 1923 Cause No. 2346, In re application of Ralph A. Frost, Jr. for admission to the bar; petition.
,, 16, ,, Civil ,, 2021, Kitty Ren v. American Drug Company; affidavit; memorandum.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 1852, Ping Kee v. Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.; notice to call up affidavit.
,, 16, ,, ,, ,, 2286, V. Solovieff v. Pacific Mail S/S Co.; plaintiff's memorandum on demurrer.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 2318, Brandt v. Brandt; motion for judgment by default.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 1863, In re Anna V. Blough's estate; receipt.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 2136, Kingdom of Italy v. The Robert Dollar Co.; respondent's memorandum.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2335, In re application of William W. Worthington for admission to the bar; report and motion.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2346, In re application of Ralph A. Frost, Jr. for admission to the bar; report and motion.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 1686, In re Stewart-Crane Co. Inc.; memorandum on motion for declaration of trust and execution of same; receiver's schedule of assets, fees and alleged preferred claims.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2347, In re William Harry Lowe's estate; petition; deposition; oath of administratrix
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2348, U. S. v. McCaffrey; information.
,, 19, ,, ,, ,, 2304, A. Lafuente v. A. B. Rosenfeld; motion to set.
,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 2349, Hulse v. Hulse; complaint; affidavit; summons issued.
,, 20, ,, ,, ,, 1958, The Auto-Castle v. J. Delbourgo; appellee's brief.

(By the Commissioner)

Nov. 13, 1923, Crim No. 535, U. S. v. V. Torres; affidavit; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant; bond.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 536, U. S. v. Bowen; complaint.
,, 15, ,, Civil ,, 139, E. P. Shpilberg v. C. C. Boer; writ of execution issued.
,, 15, ,, ,, ,, 143, Macbeth Gray & Co. v. J. L. Gardiner; marshal's return of summons.
,, 17, ,, ,, ,, 108, Asia Butchery Co. v. L. Slegman; consent to substitution of attorney.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Express Mail	3rd & 4th	Local	S.N.L. T.P.L. Fast Express	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	T.P.L. Mail	S.N.L. Nights Express T.P.L. Express
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30	Peking ... ... d.											9.05			
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.08	0.02	Tientsin East ... a											—			
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	16.24	19.39		—	1.39	Do. d											13.00	T.P.L. Express	14.35	9.35 T.P.L. Mail
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											—		—	
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											13.20		—	10.06
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38				—	—	Tsinanfu ... ... d.											21.57		—	19.50
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33				—	5.34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		—	6.00
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02				—	7.20	Pukow ... ... a.											14.58		18.49	16.02
Pukow ... ... d.												8.50	10.00	Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15		23.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.											T.P.L. Express	17.08	19.48	Chinkiang ... d					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27		0.52
Tsinanfu ... ... d.												2.04	5.58	Tanyang ... ... d					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26		—
Tientsin Central a.												—	—	Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46		2.41
Do. d.												10.15	15.32	Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52		3.53
Tientsin East ... a.												—	15.42	Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32			4.58
Do. d.												10.25		Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—			6.26
Peking ... ... a.												14.25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00			6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.16	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.01	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehsah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.06*	*13.26*	*16 30*	*7 5*	*18.15*	*19.20*	Kashal ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.	..	*8.58*	*9.58*	*13.45*	*16.03*	*17.33*	*18.33*	*19.38*	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction ..... d.*	*8.37*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.58*	*16 07*	*18.12*	..	*22.17*
Kashal ..... dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South ..... a.*	*8.55*	*9.51*	*11.55*	*14 10*	*16 25*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
Kashing ..... dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehsah ..... dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	....	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction ..... d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan ..... dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	....	..	..	22.51	Siccawei ..... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow ..... dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	....	..	..	23.45	Jessfield ..... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou ..... arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	....	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North ..... a.	..	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao ..... dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	22.55		Zahkou ..... dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	...	...	18.30	...	
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	23.10		Hangchow ..... dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.31	18.51	23.51	
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	...	...	17.56	...		Kenshangmun ..... dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02	
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	...	...	18.15	...		Konzenchiao ..... arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15	